ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,738—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th Dec.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 880.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4490	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	[illegible]	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Gobol	[illegible]	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 518-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1909

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	C. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm near Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

		Rs.	a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights)	per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw	,,	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	,,	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices	,,	2	8

BACON

		Rs.	a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	per lb. ,,	1	2
Do do in cut	,,	1	3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs, each	,,	1	0
Do do in cut	,,	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each		1	0
Do do in cut	,,	1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy (NOW IN SEASON)

		Rs.	a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.		1	
Do do in cut	,,	1	8
AMERICAN	,,	0	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each		1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	,,	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	,,	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	,,	0	12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	,,	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	,,	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

CURZON & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

ASK FOR
VATCHA BROS'.
NEW LIST
For Carriage Rubber Tyres, Cycles, Accessories, Nickelplating, Enamelling, Repairing Cycles, &c.

One second-hand LANDAU CARRIAGE, in sound condition, by E. Kesterton of London, (England).

VATCHA BROS.
572, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
Superior to any imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS 1902.
TOYS AND DOLLS,
From Ans. 4 to Rs 160.
TRICYCLE and ROCKING HORSES,
THREE DIFFERENT SIZES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
EVERY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.
LEATHER GOODS.
HAND BAGS, PURSES, DESKS, &c., &c.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
From Ans. 8 to Rs. 5.
CADBURY CHOCOLATE,
FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SWEETS,
40 Different Kinds, From Ans. 12 to Rs. 4-8 lb.
COLLARD AND BOWSAR'S SWEETS,
Ans. 4 and Ans. 8.
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CUTLERY,
PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, DESSERT AND TABLE KNIVES, &c.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
AMBER, MURSCHAIN PIPES AND HOLDERS.

MORENAS & CO.,
64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

CHRISTMAS 1902.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically	Decorated, plain Icing	... ...	1	0	per lb.
Do.	do. Chocolate Iced	... ...	1	4	,,
Do.	do. Almond Iced	... ...	1	8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO ALL.
J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.
SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS
IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL
SILKS AND NOVELTIES.
A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.
EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "CALEDONIEN," from MARSEILLES, etc, are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock No. 7.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DEBENTURE-HOLDERS of the above Company are INVITED to be PRESENT at a Meeting to be held TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3-30 p. m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) DHARAMSEY MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
" NAOROJEE PESTONJEE CAMA,
" VEERCHAND DEEPCHAND,
Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the above Company.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a Half will be ISSUED between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from SUNDAY, the 14th, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, 1902, both days inclusive, available for return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1903.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations, or from the Undersigned.

To and from DELHI for CORONATION DURBAR Special Concession at SINGLE FARE has been granted. For Particulars apply at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st December, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONVERSION OF THE VIRAMGAM-WADHWAN SECTION FROM BROAD TO METRE-GAUGE.

THE PUBLIC are ADVISED that on the FORENOON of SUNDAY, the 14th December, 1902, the line between VIRAMGAM and WADHWAN will be CONVERTED from BROAD into METRE-GAUGE, from which date the timings of trains over that Section will be as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS.				UP TRAINS.			
Stations.		Metre-gauge Mail.	Metre-gauge Mixed.	Stations.		Metre-gauge Mail.	Metre-gauge Mixed.
		H M	H M			H M	H M
Broad Gauge Down trains	Arr	10 53	19 0	B-G-J-P Ry. Up Trains.	Arr	13 40	4 52
Viramgam	Dep	11 13	19 40	Wadhwan	Dep	14 2	5 17
Sabli Road	Arr	11 52	20 20	Lakhtar	Arr	14 55	6 10
	Dep	11 55	20 23		Dep	14 58	6 13
Lilapur Road	Arr	12 28	20 57	Lilapur Road	Arr	15 28	6 43
	Dep	12 35	21 4		Dep	15 35	6 50
Lakhtar	Arr	13 5	21 34	Sabli Road	Arr	16 8	7 24
	Dep	13 8	21 37		Dep	16 11	7 27
Wadhwan	Arr	14 1	22 30	Viramgam	Arr	16 50	8 7
B-G-J-P Ry. Down trains.	Dep	14 25	23 30	Broad Gauge Up Trains.	Dep	17 27	8 30

NOTE.—On the 14th December, the Up Broad-gauge Mixed train will run from Wadhwan to Viramgam to the present timings, instead of the Metre-gauge Mixed shown in the last column above.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions, and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality under section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its Branches, Drainage, Water Works, Road making, Architecture, etc., etc., and possess ability to administer the various departments employed on the Engineering works of a large City. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Engineers possessing knowledge of Sanitary Engineering.

4. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is at present fixed by law at Rs. 1,200 and the maximum at Rs. 1,500. The Corporation have requested the Local Government to amend the Municipal Act by raising the maximum salary to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and Government have expressed their intention to introduce legislation for this purpose at an early date. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding Leave Rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay, or to Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London. The Corporation are taking steps for the amendment of the existing Rules so as to admit of the Executive Engineer retiring, after 15 years' approved service, on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications, which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London, so as to reach them not later than the 15th of February, 1903.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of January, 1903.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1902-1903.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1902 and about Fourteen Extra Meetings will be held on SATURDAYS during the Season, up to the end of March, 1903.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock .... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only .... Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock .... Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure including free Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs.	5
Private Paddock	"	1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	"	2
Children	"	2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1902

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL.
ESPLANADE BANDSTAND,
FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1902.
THIS IS THE LAST CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th DECEMBER and 15th JANUARY, the undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and back at the following rates:—

1st Class Return............................Rs. 60.
2nd Class Return............................Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

The most successful PIANOS ever built for the Climate of India are those manufactured by

ERARD,
BLUTHNER, and
SCHIEDMAYER
and SOEHNE.

FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & Co., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON,
CAPITAL..........................£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt, Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

FOR CORONATION.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.
BEST SADDLERY, STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS & RUBBER TYRES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received,—MARCKS & Co., LD.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model, Riche fitted with Ball Bearing, free Wheel, and Bowden Triumph Pattern Brake, a perfect Mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

RAPID and Satisfactory Preparation for LONDON ACCOUNTANCY and COMMERCIAL EXAMS. on Moderate Terms. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a DOCTOR for a Steamer sailing shortly. Apply sharp to the BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N. Co., Ld., No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

WANTED very influential INDENT CLERKS for Bunder Goods, Hardware and also for Piecegoods. Handsome Salary. Only very long experienced men need apply to Box "No. 55 D.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.—Turkeys, at Annas 12 per lb. Geese, at Annas 12 per lb. Ducks, at Annas 7 per lb.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December, with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

FOR THE MILLION.—New Stock just received. Men's Tan Lace Shoes, The "Million" Rs. 3, and Boots Rs. 4-4 per pair, Sterling value,—SUTOR & Co. (Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

REAL HAND SEWN.—Men's Best Quality Tan Oxford Lace Shoes, Rs. 5, Boots, Rs. 6-10. Latest and most fashionable shapes, entirely new stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

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TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS, &c., SPECIAL SHOW.—Large new Stock of Trunks Bags, &c., now on view, Splendid Selection, Moderate Prices. All Leather Goods guaranteed solid Leather, no cardboard allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents.) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.). Bombay.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-2-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

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OLD POLICE COURT.
THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

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FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

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I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

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This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
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SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / Plain in finest Lucca oil.
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Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

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RESERVE FUND £4,25,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
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Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
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WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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KEATING'S LOZENGES
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
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GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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TUTORIAL MATRICULATION
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SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES.
OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.
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Residency Surgeon.
Residency Surgeon's Office, Bangalore, 2nd December 1902.

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GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
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LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

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Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
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Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Blood Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Mixture" is shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Mody Khana Street, Dongri Coolie Street, and Sat Tad or Dongri Coolie Street.

Suit No. 184 of 1898.

Sakarbai, widow of Toolsidas Morarjee.........Plaintiff
versus
Ramdas Dossa, Goculdas Mathuradas and Dewkabai, widow.........Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of October 1901, the following immoveable properties belonging to the Estate of Morarjee Muljee, will be put up for sale in four lots by Public Auction by Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order and under the directions of Ramdas Dossa, the sole surviving and continuing executor of the last will and testament of the said Morarjee Muljee and Sakarbai and Dewkabai, widows, who are beneficially entitled thereto the following properties:—

Lot No. 1—On a day to be hereafter fixed.

Lot No. 3—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1902, at 4 p. m., on the premises—

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards according to the last conveyance and 107 square yards according to Collector's bill, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 829 and 1070, new No. 6568, old Survey No. 160, new Survey No. 2710, together with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward B No. 1052 and Street No. 399-403 which premises are situate at Dongri Coolie Street, on the East side thereof in Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the Chinch Bunder Road, on or towards the west by the said Dongri Coolie Street, on or towards the north by the house of the late Vurdrawandas Purshotam and now and on or towards the south by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Ramdas Dossa, the Executor of Morarjee Mooljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee and Hiralal, attorneys to the first defendants at their office at No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of A. K. Sharufally—

A. K. S. 14 6-9—10 Kegs each 1 cwt small crystals. Permanganate of Potash.

A. K. S. 2141-50—10 Kegs each 1 cwt large crystals Permanganate of Potash.

AT 1-30 P. M.,

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built dog-cart.
1 brown waler 16 hands 6 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 chestnut Arab galloway, 13-3, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 c. b. grey pony, 13-2, 4 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th December, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, &c.

5 cases plush.
5 cases White Jacconets.
2 cases White Mulls.
2 cases Prints.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of damaged grey shirtings and prints.
By order of the concerned—
On account and at the risk of Cursondass Cullianjee—
M 61's 896—1 case White Jacconets.
M 63's 892—1 do do.
On account and at the risk of Heptulla Tyebjee—
H 8675 T 5195—1 case imitation silver brocade thread.
On account and at the risk of Ebrahimjee Esmailji Bhagat—
E E 8640 B 5006—1 case imitation silver thread.
E E 8728 B 5078—1 case imitation silver brocade thread.
On account and at the risk of Nevundram Roopchand—
N 8844 R 5279—1 case imitation gold and silver thread.
" 5311-13—3 cases do. do. do.
" 5375—1 case do. do. do.
N R 5258-59—2 cases vegetable ivory buttons.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th December, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of leather and plush goods plated ware, centre pieces, epergnes, table ornaments, toys, jardiniers with flower pots, bronze table ornaments, &c. The above is now on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHILATELISTS AND COLLECTORS AND DEALERS OF USED STAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—

Lot 1.—Indian and Foreign used Post Cards about 16,500.
" " Post Cards cut squares about 4,250.
" " Post Envelopes about 600.
" " " cut round about 100
One bag containing " loose stamps and 29 card views binoculars.
Lot 2—Indian and Foreign Postage and Revenue used Stamps in three books, about 17,360, and one book of monogram samples about 427.
Lot 3—Foreign Postage used Stamps in three books about 3,330 with Stanley Gibbons Price Catalogue of Stamps.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned and the stamps will be on view from to-morrow.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT JAIL OR IMAMWARA STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, by order of the second Transferree Mr. Ruttonsey Karrumsey of a certain indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st December, 1895, and made between Shaik Abdul Rehman Bin Shaik Aboo Bucker Patway of the one part and Amratlal Tooleeydass of the other part under an indenture of second transfer of Mortgage dated 21st September, 1899, and made between one Girdhardass Ghanshamdass, since deceased, of the one part and the said Ruttonsey Carramsey of the other part and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the said Shaik Abdul Rehman Bin Shaik Aboo Bucker Patway, sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises the right, title and interest of the said Shaik Abdul Rehman Bin Shaik Aboo Bucker Patway, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at 4 p. m., in the portion of the undermentioned property which remains unsold.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 3310 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 728, New No. 3384, old Survey No. 2487—2497, New Survey No. 3648, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2419 (a), 3423 (b), 3420—3452—3454 (1), 3454 (2)(3) (4), 3493 (1) (2) (3), 3456—3427 and street No. 82|84,15, 86|8A, 6,10, 678 80,9 1416 16A 1718 all which premises are situate at and on the northern side of Fail r Imamwara Street in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North and East and the South by the Jail or Imamwara Street Road and on or towards the West by the property of Mirza Alli Khan Mahomed Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs MIRZA and MIRZA, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th December, 1902.

NO ONE CAN DO
WITHOUT ME
THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... " 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvisier Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable
WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do. at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR BUYING
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
TYPEWRITERS,
CARBONS, RIBBONS,
AND
ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL
MACHINES.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

SECURITIES—			
2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 1/2	=	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 1/2	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£35 1/8	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	21 15/16	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	21 15/16	=	— 1/8
Spot in New York	47 5/8	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14	=	— 1/2
Berlin	20·45 1/2	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	"
6 " " "	3 7/8 pr ct	=	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	=	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1/8 pr ct	=	plus 1/8
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	=	plus 1/8

Sugar.—German; granulated; 1st marks 9 7-8 Dec.-Jan. Tone firm.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £63.
Yellow Metal 5 3-8d.
Tin Plates 12s. 6d.
Bar Iron Belgium, £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-0-0.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 35 3-4, Dec.-Jan. Business done. Tone quiet but steady.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-4, Dec.-Jan. Sellers Tone quiet but steady.

Coffee—Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

Arrivals—Steamers Fulwell.

Skin Sale.—Goat skin sales opened to-day firm Number of Goat skins offered 887,000. Number of Sheep skins offered 604,000. Goat skins Bombay 1d. higher.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·44-2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 25,000. Arrivals closed dull.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4·36	4·36	4·35	4·36
— 3	— 2	— 2	— 2

Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·36	4·37	4·37	4·37
— 3	— 2	— 2	— 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	54,000 bales.
Do. last year	45,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	37,000 "
" Continent	19,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8·50
Futures, month of Dec.	8·27 plus 9
Do. do. March	8·18 plus 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8
Futures month of March	8·13 plus 8
Do. June	8·21 " 8
Tone at close	steady.

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Massilia."

Gold Bullion ... Rs. 3,04,431 from Freemantle.
Gold Coin... ... Rs. 22,50,000 " and Colombo

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 44 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 8th December, 1902:—

Cotton	15,990 bales.
Wheat	17,763 cwts.
Linseed	2,801 "
Rapeseed	574 "
Gingellyseed	59,975 "
Poppyseed	186 "
Groundnuts	408 "
Castorseed	10,065 "
Rice	1,177 "
Myrabollams	1,262 "
Cottonseed	25,634 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116
Shanghai 30 " "	160 1-2
Japan 30 " "	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash .. .. Rs. 97-8
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 97-7

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	8	3		
Forward April-May	7	12		
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.				
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5	5	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	12	5	13
Do. Gujarat forward April May	...	...	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.				
Ready	...	...	8	4
Forward April-May			7	8
Castorseed—Tone quiet.				
Ready			24	4
Forward April-May			24	8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.				
Forward Jany-Feby			36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.				
Howree Khandesh Ready	37	8		
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	37	8	37	0
25 " "			36	8
50 " "	35	8	35	0
Black Kutnee			32	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	15,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·40	4·40	4·40
+4	+4	+4

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July. Aug.
4·40	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·40
+4	+4	×3	+3	+3

COTTON.—The market is steady and all prices are unchanged from yesterday. There is still a moderate enquiry for spot cotton chiefly from exporters.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	163	154	...	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	165	157	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	165	157	...	do
Belati, M G	174	168	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	164-5	...	do
Domangaum Poolgaum	178	172	...	do
Oomra good staple	183	177	172	do
Akola do Khamgaum do Karanja do	176	170	...	do
Broach do	196	...	188-9	25th March

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BLAKE—WREFORD—December 8, at St Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev J Henderson, assisted by the Rev W Seed, Arthur W Blake, to May, youngest daughter of the late S Wreford, of British Guiana.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GWILT—December 3, at Darjeeling, the wife of John D Gwilt, Esq., of a son.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 5-50m., 7-23a. Low water, 1-0a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballotting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Trades Association, general meeting, Naosari Buildings, 6 p.m.
Bombay Golf Club, Calcutta Medal.

PARSI CHARITY.—On the occasion of the funeral obsequies of Bai Bhikhaiji, widow of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, a sum of Rs. 4,000 was set apart for charitable purposes.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.—Ibrahim Tajbhoy, a saddler, carrying on business at Dhaboo Street, Null Bazaar, has reported to the Police that his shop had been broken into during Sunday night, and notes and cash amounting to Rs. 2,000 were stolen. Of this amount Rs. 1,020 in notes were found mixed up with some papers that had been removed from a drawer in which the money was kept.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Bapoo Sattoo, a Hindu mill hand, aged thirty five years, employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mills, at Soupari Baugh Road, met with a fatal accident while at work in the mill on Monday. It appears that Bapoo had a dhotur round his neck, which accidentally became entangled in a driving belt, which dragged it round the axle, causing the dhotur to strangle him before the machine could be stopped. The dhotur was cut out and he was being removed to the J. J. Hospital when he died on the way.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost and officers, the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant commencing at 7 p. m:—

March	Her bright Smile Haunts The Still	Campbell
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Valse	Venetia	Bucalossi
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Duet Euph and Cornet	Excelsior	Balfe
Selection	Gypsees Life	Le Thure
Polka	Go as you please	Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—When the up Ahmedabad passenger train arrived at the Marine Lines Station of the B.B. and C.I. Railway yesterday morning, a passenger named Ramchundra Raojee, a Maratha aged about twenty years, was found dead in one of the third class compartments. From the statement made by the father who had accompanied the deceased to Bombay, it appears that Ramchundra had been suffering from fever and cough for the last six months and was being conveyed to Bombay from Baroda by his father, when he expired between the Churni Road and Marine Lines stations. The deceased was a private in No. 1 Regiment of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and as he got no better his father was taking him to his native country, Rutnagiri, for change.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. V. S. TRILOKEKAR—The members of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj gave a tea party in honour of Dr. Vinayakrao Sokarji Trilokekar who has recently come back from England and the continent, where he had been to make a special study of skin and eye diseases. The party was held in the Prabhu Seminary Hill, Girgaum, on Sunday, and was attended by the members of the Samaj and a few of the leading gentlemen belonging to the Pathare Prabhu community. Complimentary speeches were made by Messrs. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, G. S. Rao, and N. G. Jayakar. Dr. Trilokekar in acknowledging the compliments gave his experiences of the life of a medical student in the English hospitals, and asserted that a Hindu student was under no necessity of departing from his religious scruples, if he was so minded, during his sojourn in England and the continent. He said that he easily managed to observe some of the important fasts ordained by his Hindu Shastras while he was living in England. Flowers were distributed and light refreshments were served, after partaking of which the party dispersed.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S SPEECH.—Mr. Poput Prabhuram, Secretary, Aryan Medical School, writes:—Allow me to correct a little inaccuracy in the report that has appeared in your issue of the 7th instant in Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's speech in last Saturday's meeting in connection with the Aryan Medical School. In the last para of his speech instead of saying "certain subjects were not studied there" what Mr. Justice Chandavarkar really said was that "certain subjects were not studied there as well as elsewhere." As a matter of fact the subjects taught in the junior course during the first two years in the School are Botany, Pharmacy, Therapeutics, Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology. There is in addition a course of lectures on nursing. In the senior course the subjects taught are Medicine, Pathology, Surgery, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Medical jurisprudence, and Hygiene. All these subjects are taught by medical graduates on the Western system of medicine. The Aryan course consists of Vagbhatta, Yoga-Ratnaar, Sharangdher, Madhavnidar, Charak, and Sushut. These works are taught alongside the subject of the Western system and do not replace any of them.

THE KING AND HIS PEOPLE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you not lend your help to have an early official announcement as to the wish of his Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, to the effect that all his servants in India whose term of service may be expiring should be given as of right an extension of three years in joyful memory of the Coronation and the Delhi Durbar? The wish of the King as stated above has been printed in many an influential paper, and the idea is so original and indeed so kinglike and happy. India of all other countries is so much accustomed to such kingly gifts to her people at some joyful period in her sovereign's life that it is a pity no such thing was attempted in the past since she went under the happy British rule. Titles and medals are altogether foreign things to India, and they do not go home as the gift his Majesty now contemplates. Will not Lord Curzon, India's Viceroy, move in the matter? Many old servants of his Majesty will be taking pension before January, and if these are to be given benefit of their Emperor's gift to themselves every day that is passing is greatly to be regretted.—Yours, &c.,

V. H.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

A MEASURER'S ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, a measurer in the employ of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, stood charged with falsification of accounts and forgery for the purpose of cheating.

Mr. M. M. Murzban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Lowndes defended the accused. Mr. Weldon appeared to watch the case on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

Mr. Frederick Noel Paton, further cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he did not ask any question to the accused in regard to the three certificates in question. Michael's cousin was an assistant in the office of the Chamber of Commerce whose name was also Mr. Michael, who was in charge of the outer office where pocket-books and counterfoils were kept. There were no rules regarding the removal of books from the office. A month's suspension salary was paid to the accused. Witness wrote to the accused on the subject of his dismissal.

Mr. Murzban re-examined the witness, who read the letter addressed by him to the accused. The letter was to the effect that the accused had been dismissed for grave misconduct. He knew ever since he became the Secretary to the Chamber that in busy season one measurer dictated the measurements to another. He had no occasion, and therefore he put no question to the accused about the three certificates in question.

Correspondence between Michael and his pleader, Mr. Godinho, and witness, was here put in.

Mr. H. W. D. Shellard, examined by Mr. Murzban, said he was the head of the Freight Department of the P. and O. Company. He knew Hamaney, who was a muccadum in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. He had known him more than nine years. He generally applied for shipping orders, and usually brought bills of lading and paid the freight. The document (shown) appeared to be in the handwriting of Hamaney. The certificates (shown) belonged to the P. and O. Company. He produced them in the Police Court. Before he produced them in Court, Mr. Paton had seen them. He (Mr. Paton) had asked him for them. In the usual course of business the certificate No. 265 would probably be brought by Hamaney. The other certificates were also produced by him in Court.

The Rev. Mr. Calkins, examined by Mr. Murzban, said he was pastor of Grant Road Church. He gave his evidence in the Police Court. He was sitting in Court, and was called by the Magistrate. He did not go there on a summons. He was interested in the accused Wrafter, whom he knew for twenty-three months. He met him at the Grant Road Church in December, 1900. He remembered Wrafter's visit to him in May last. He appeared to be in trouble.

Mr. Murzban: Did he say so to you?

Witness: Yes.

Continuing he said Wrafter came into his study at 5 or a half-past 5 on the 9th of May, and appeared to be under excitement.

Witness then stated what had passed between Wrafter and himself, and how and why he undertook to see Mr. Paton on the subject.

Some discussion here ensued regarding the statement handed in by Mr. Paton and marked for identification. The statement the Rev. Mr. Calkins said was written by him at the dictation of the accused. Mr. Murzban said he was entitled to refer to the document which was handed in by Mr. Paton.

Mr. Lowndes objected to any reference being made to a statement which had already been ruled by the court as one which could not be admitted in evidence. His learned friend was dying of curiosity, was dying to tell the jury about the statement. It was no evidence, and yet it had been continually referred to by his learned friend. He failed to understand why his learned friend should continue to refer to that document.

Mr. Murzban: I shall try and bring the witness to a certain point.

His Lordship: How can it be relevant to this inquiry? The document had been brought out by inducement, and, therefore, the contents of the document have already been ruled to be irrelevant.

Mr. Murzban: I wish to show to the jury under what circumstances that document came to be made. The jury did not know that it was made under an inducement. He would stop short at the point of inducement.

Mr. Murzban (to witness): What was the result of your first interview with Mr. Paton?

Witness: Mr. Paton said to me what you say throws a sort of different light on this case, and said, tell Wrafter that I advise him to speak the truth, and it will be better for him.

His Lordship: And you communicated the purport of Mr. Paton's advice to Wrafter?

Witness: I told him the effect of what Mr. Paton said.

His Lordship: I suppose you used as near as possible Mr. Paton's words?

Witness: I did not recollect the exact words, but the impression on my mind was very distinct, that it would be very much better for Wrafter to tell Mr. Paton everything he knew, and I told that to Wrafter.

Mr. Murzban here handed the statement to witness, and asked if it was signed and dated by him.

Witness: The entire statement is in my handwriting.

Mr. Murzban: And that statement you took down at Wrafter's dictation?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Murzban: I formally tender the statement, my lord. I will tender it on entirely different grounds than those urged by me on Friday last. This is a document which ought to go in evidence, and must be disclosed to the jury on the ground that it was not a document in the handwriting of the accused, nor is it signed by him, and for that reason it is not a statement made by the accused incriminating himself.

SPARRING BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Mr. Lowndes submitted that his learned friend began the whole thing over again. He objected to the language used by his learned friend who, though he was not acquainted with the contents of the statement said that it contained incriminatory matter. That was his learned friend's idea of conducting the Crown prosecution. He asked that the jury might be allowed to retire before his learned friend made any further statements of that character.

Mr. Murzban observed he never said that it was an incriminating statement.

Mr. Lowndes remarked that it was positively disgraceful for a member of the Bar to make such a statement before the jury.

Mr. Murzban said the word "incriminatory" was not at all his word.

His Lordship: Whatever took place on Friday ought not to be repeated before the jury.

Mr. Murzban: I am not repeating.

His Lordship: Every word of that kind has prejudicial effect on the minds of the jury. The point of law was discussed in the absence of the jury so that nothing of that kind should reach the ears of the jury.

Mr. Murzban contended that he never stated that the document contained incriminatory statements. He regretted that his learned friend should have used such hard language towards him, and he called upon him to withdraw his words. He was not even acquainted with the contents of the document, and yet he was attacked in regard to them. His learned friend appeared to be in a desperate state of mind. When he was at his wit's end how to defend the prisoner, he had resort to such hard language on a member of the Bar. His learned friend had all along been contending that the document should not go in evidence, thereby allowing the jury to infer that it contained incriminatory statements, of which he (Mr. Murzban) had no knowledge. He intended to bring his learned friend's language towards a member of the Bar to the notice of the Bar.

His Lordship said he was quite sure that Mr. Lowndes did not mean to cast any reflection on Mr. Murzban.

Mr. Lowndes said his remarks were not directed to his learned friend but to the conducting of the case.

His Lordship: If you propose to argue the point I shall have to ask the jury to retire.

Mr. Murzban: Yes, I propose to argue that point.

The jury were here asked to retire.

Mr. Murzban then argued the point at great length, citing law in support of his arguments. He said when the document was first handed in by Mr. Paton he was under the impression that it was in the handwriting of the accused. But it now turned out in the course of Mr. Paton's examination that it was in the handwriting of the Rev. Mr. Calkins, and not of the accused. It was not a statement made by the accused as the result of any inducement held out to him. There was again no inducement held out by a man in authority.

His Lordship: This point has already been discussed and decided.

A long discussion ensued, and his Lordship eventually decided that the statement could not be received in evidence.

The jury were here recalled and the trial proceeded in their presence.

The Rev. Mr. Calkins, further examined by Mr. Murzban, said he could not remember all Wrafter said to him during the interview, which lasted for about half an hour. He, however, remembered Wrafter saying to him that Michael a few weeks previous to the 9th of May had threatened him that unless he secured a large amount of money from certain Bombay merchants, he would report certain things against Wrafter or words to that effect. Wrafter never told him (witness) that Michael dictated the certificates to him.

Mr. O. M. P. Clyne was next called as a witness on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Murzban said the witness should not be sworn until after he had a consultation with the public prosecutor. After a few minutes consultation, Mr. Murzban said he did not propose to examine Mr. Clyne as a witness in view of the material difference between the statements made by him in the police court and another to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lowndes contended that the witness, according to law and practice, should be tendered by the prosecution for cross-examination.

A long discussion took place as to whether, under the circumstances stated, the witness should or should not be tendered for cross-examination.

His Lordship held that Mr. Lowndes was entitled to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Clyne was then cross-examined, in the course of which he contradicted some of the statements made by Michael in his examination-in-chief.

Mr. Murzban re-examined the witness.

Mr. Murzban; You see this statement produced by Mr. Paton?

Witness (after reading a portion): I cannot remember what questions were asked by Mr. Paton.

Mr. Murzban: Mr. Paton has sworn that this is what passed between you and him. Are you prepared to state on oath that this was not what you said to Mr. Paton?

Witness: I do not remember what Mr. Paton asked. Another thing was Mr. Paton never showed me the paper.

Mr. Murzban: Are you prepared to swear that it is a false statement?

Witness: No, I am not prepared to swear that it is a false statement. I never gave any written statement to Mr. Paton.

Mr. Murzban: You told the whole truth to Mr. Paton at that interview?

Witness: yes, I did.

Mr. Murzban: That is quite sufficient for my purpose to prove that Clyne is not a truthful witness.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused Wrafter, in reply to his Lordship, said he never handed the slip (exhibit A) to Michael. He never admitted to Michael that he was in the habit of substituting certificates prepared by him as a measurer.

His Lordship: Can you explain why you did not tell the Secretary of the Chamber that the certificates in respect of which fraud had committed were dictated to you by Michael?

Wrafter: Mr. Paton never asked me questions regarding the substitution of certificates.

His Lordship: Can you explain why you did not tell the Secretary that they were dictated to you by Michael?

Wrafter: I was in the presence of my superior, and whatever he asked I answered. I did not attempt to prevaricate in any way.

His Lordship: Do you say now that these certificates were dictated to you by Michael?

Wrafter: I say that I have no recollection of these certificates, or the writing of them.

His Lordship: Can you suggest any reason why Michael made these imputations against you?

Wrafter: The only thing I can say is this that the men Hamaney and Michael were friends. Michael does not want to get at me directly, but as he could not get at Hamaney except through me, who signed the certificates, he brought the charge against me.

His Lordship: You suggest that it was a plot on the part of Michael to get you to take down these inaccurate certificates in order subsequently to levy black mail on Currimbhoy and Co. on the ground that these certificates were false.

Wrafter: I could not tell what his intention was. I have written several certificates at his dictation, and I have signed them.

Mr. Lowndes said he had no witnesses to call.

Mr. Murzban said that according to law and practice Mr. Lowndes should now address the jury on behalf of the defence inasmuch as he had put in exhibits in the case.

Mr. Lowndes said that the question was finally decided at the last sessions by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who had consulted the Chief Justice in the matter, that even if exhibits were put in, counsel for the defence should not be asked to address the jury before the evidence for the prosecution had been summed up by counsel for the prosecution.

A long discussion took place on the point.

His Lordship decided that Mr. Murzban should sum up the evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Murzban then summed up the evidence, in the course of which he referred to the spirit of fairness and generosity in which Michael behaved towards the accused. His learned friend asked questions to a witness if Michael had not demanded a large sum of money as hush-money. It was an allegation made with the evident object of insulting and annoying Michael, which the defence never afterwards ventured to corroborate or prove.

ADDRESS FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Lowndes then commenced to address the jury on behalf of the defence. He spoke for a few minutes, and the court then adjourned till this morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	8	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	19	16	89
Total plague deaths to date	121,501	100,979	
Same date last year	19	24	117

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 751 as against 702 during the previous week. Of the total number 133 died of plague, which showed an increase of 13 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 801 which included 187 deaths from plague.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 9,

Tuesday.—Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Kashmir, the west and central Punjab and in Sind. Pressure is low over the south-east of the Bay, where the weather may be unsettled. showers have fallen in Ceylon, south of the Peninsula, and the west Deccan and Berar. Continuous rain is reported from Belgaum, where a remarkably heavy fall of 6 1-2 inches has occurred. Trincomalee and Mercara have received 3 1-2 inches, and Wellington 3 inches. The remaining showers reported are all light. The fall of the barometer in north-west India is apparently not connected with a change of weather, which continues fine and clear in that region, and in Baluchistan. The maximum or day temperature is largely below the normal in central parts of the country, while the minimum or night temperature is largely above it.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen rapidly in the Indus Valley, briskly in Berar and at Sirsa and Nagpur, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The day temperature was from 5° to 19° in defect of normal in Berar, over the Deccan and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Saugor, and Indore. The minimum this morning was 5° to 15° in excess over the Deccan and at Karwar, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Rajkot and Sirsa. The temperature ranged from 92° at Cochin to 41° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat, where it is cloudless. Humidity changes are irregular and unimportant.

Rain amounting to as much as six inches and a half fell at Belgaum and in light or moderate showers in Berar and at Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bijapur, Sholapur, Calicut, Madras, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure is unusually uniform. The sudden rapid fall of pressure in the Indus Valley indicates the probability of a disturbance to the W.N.-W. of Jacobabad. Local scattered rain appears likely in Berar, over Deccan and at the southerly stations, in the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Santhia, 3,321 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Calcutta, 28th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J Kirkham, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and Mrs and Miss L. Walker and 3 0 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain F Alton, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H B McKarrow, Mr Renben, Mr and Mrs Seddon, Mr Narotumdas, and 240 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain J Maclean, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Mombassa via intermediate ports, and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Olsen, Mr and Mrs Kasmaid, Mrs Foxen and five children, Mr Miller, Mr Andersen, Mr Toon, Mr Smith and 17 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx.........Comdr T W Kemp, R N.........Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Rowsell.....Indian Marine
Richard Grech .....178 ....I Government
H M S Lapwing......Lt Comdr Armstrong ......Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox.......... Capt F S Pelham, R N ....Cruiser
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala ....Capt G H Hewett, R N.................Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia.....................................Turret-ship
H M S Assaye .....Comdr R M Lambert...Torpedo Gunboat
H T Aurania .....4029 King............................Transport
Ionion...............3337 Brown..........................Transport
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.............. .....
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.............. .....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N.............. .....
4 Torpedo Boats ....
* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
C&R	Safari	1483	Tepe	Zanzibar	10-12	A Strandes
D	Mexican Prince	1953	Penrice	Marseilles	16-12	W&AG&Co
G H	Bolckow	639	Fowlos	Stream	9-12	B & P S N Co
H&J	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Jeddah	13-12	B&P S N Co
Offside						
	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jedda	23-12	B & P S N Co
K	Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Jedda	13-12	E Tajbhoy
M	Ashruf	2202	Newly	Mauritius	11-12	H C Joosub
O	Mozaffari	1387	Molony			B & P S N Co
P	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Hull	10-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	879	Fukeera	Karachi	9-12	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Mahmed	Bhownager	9-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Persia	4330	Mitchell	L'pool	13-12	W&A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Saporiti	Genoa	15-12	Crocco
4	Bisagno	1509	Muzio	Genoa	20-12	F R S N Co
5	Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
6	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	17-12	P & O Co
7	Caledonien	2093	Remes	China	10-12	M M & Co
8	Dumra	762	Robertson	Karachi	13-12	M M & Co
10&11	Goldenfels	2269	Breiting	Karachi	10-12	Glade & Co
12&13	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	13-12	P & O Co
16	Caspian	2318	Young	Hull	17-12	J M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Epsom	2970	White	Marseilles	19-12	W&A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Santhia s	Boon	Calcutta, Nov 28
	Bancoora s	Maclean	Mombasa, &c
9	Caledonien s	Remes	Marseilles, Nov 28
	Pachumba s	Alton	Karachi, Dec 6

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Khandalla s	Kirkham	Karachi, &c
	Aurania Transport	King	Cape Town

THE following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Aarvak, for Hull.
" Pachumba, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DECEMBER, 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Matiana left yesterday.

SUEZ, DECEMBER 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Persia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DECEMBER 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag arrived at Zanzibar for Bombay on the 9th instant morning, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Vindobona" left Kobe for Bombay on the afternoon of the 9th instant

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 59 bales goat hair and 20 bales wool, A Allabiux; 90 bales wool, R M Kooka; 140 bales cotton waste and fly, Tyabjee and Co; 601 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 27 bales wool, N Goculdas; 16 bales wool, E Y Turky; 400 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 51 bales cotton fly, A Hassum; 2,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 300 cwt nigar seed, Bauer and Krause; 100 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,001 cwt rice, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—42 cwt condiments, H Muncherjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,000 cwt castorseed and 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 106 bales yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co.

Epsom s—4,000 cwt gingellyseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—350 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—20 bales sawree cotton, J A Beghie and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwt olibanum, 5 cwt chundroos, 6 cwt India rubber and 30 cwt fishmaws, A Chogla and Co; 111 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 54 bales hides and skins, H O H Hassum; 26 bales hides and skins, N Salemahomed; 91 cwt dive dive seed, W and A Graham and Co; 54 bales hides and skins, H M Abba; 14 bales skins and 25 cw deer horns, R M Kooka; 179 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 44 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 50 cwt olibanum, M Laljee; 44 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 64 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 4 bales silk waste, N S Bharucha; 845 cwt cottonseed, E Oomarsey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—5 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 3 bales carpets, Benn Curtis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goldenfels s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 73 bales cotton fly, A M Moortooja; 1,000 cwt castorseed, Volka Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Caspean s—250 cwt niger seed, A Blaschek and Co; 5,816 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th December 1902.

The Delhi contingent will parade at the Riding School to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 a.m. in full and complete marching order.

By Order.
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th December 1902.

The following drills will take place to-morrow evening:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters.
At 8-45 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th December 1902.

1. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File under Major D J Sharp, with Lieutenants P H Hewett and A R Sharp, will parade behind the Town Hall, at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor at the Levee.

Dress:—Review Order, Khaki. Helmet fittings to be worn. Putties will not be worn.

2. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Thursday the 11th instant at 8-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki. Rifles to be carried. Belts and Side Arms not to be worn.

3. The above Company parade will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 2812 Vol M D Almeida G Company from 6th December 1902 to 31st January 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Wednesday, 10th December.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

IT WILL BE COLD
IN DELHI.

PROVIDE YOURSELF and
YOUR SERVANTS
WITH
BLANKETS, JERSEYS,
CARDIGANS,
BALACLAVAS,
GREAT COATS,
and other
WARM CLOTHING
from
THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
AND
ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
THE CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

IT IS COLD NOW!

A. S. UNANI'S HAIR DYE—Unequalled for Permanency and Fragrance. Restores white and grey hair to its original colour. A single trial will prove its efficacy. Price As. 6.

Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

What
is "PROTUMEN?"
It is the dried Essence
of the purest ENGLISH MILK.
PROTUMEN is an English preparation
and amongst the most useful articles of
food yet introduced. It contains 93 per cent.
Proteid and supplies nutritive material of
great value. It is free from starch or sugar, and in
diseases such as Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it replaces
perfectly the more unsuitable meat as the source
of the nitrogen required by the body. It is
an admirable food for those suffering
from WASTING DISEASES, it being
readily assimilated, sustaining and
restorative. Full particulars
of KEMP and Co., Limited,
Sole Proprietors
of "Protumen."
Price 8 As.
Re. 1. and Rs. 2.

THE MILDEST INDIAN
CIGAR.
"FLOR-DE-CAMA"
OBTAINABLE AT
THE ANGLO-INDIAN CIGAR CO.,
26, CHURCH GATE STREET,
THOMPSON THOMAS & Co.
D. MACROPOLO & Co.
DINSHAW MERWAN,
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.

RAILWAY CIGARETTES.
25 Front Pieces to be returned to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.
A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away
AS A PRIZE.

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY NORTHCOTE will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from 10th December, 1902.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Ganeshkhind,
6th December, 1902.

SPORTING GUNS &
AMMUNITION.

ANSON AND DEELEY'S
HAMMERLESS GUNS.

Jeffery's Wild Fowl Gun...	Rs.	268
The "Challenge" Gun......	„	100
The Pioneer Gun	„	135
The Jungle Ball and Short Gun	„	175
Westley Richard's "Federal" Gun......................	„	365
Westley Richard's Universal Gun	„	225
The "Marlin" Shooting Rifle........................	„	80
The Sharpshooter's Club Rifle	„	55
The Jeffery Cape Rifle......	„	325

And many other Patterns.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DUTCH HAVANAHS.

Just in Stock the following CIGARS:—

				Rs.	a.
Fedora, Gold Foils,	per box	of	25	5	0
Do. Silver Foils,	„		50	7	8
El Alientos,.........	„		„	6	0
Fandango, ...	„		„	4	8
Noblesse, ...	„		„	4	0
Primios, ...	„		„	3	8
Semiramis, Spotted	„		100	11	0
La Zenobias, „	„		„	8	0

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1902.

WANTED AN INDIAN LUTHER.

"RING out the false; ring in the true," "Awake, awake and stop not till the goal is reached." This is the call of Dr. John Murdoch of Madras, the call of the Twentieth Century, he terms it, to "awakened India," an appeal to educated Hindus to give up injurious customs and religious errors, changing the Kali Yuga into the Satya Yuga. He is in hope that the motto will be taken up by an Indian Luther who will sound a trumpet-call throughout the length and breadth of the land. Dr. Murdoch wishes Hinduism to ring out false beliefs and injurious customs, false science and history, false beliefs in occult powers and religious error, to ring in the true, useful changes, true knowledge, and religious truth. Dr. Murdoch admits that great advances have been made by the Indian intellect in certain directions, certain injurious influences have at the same time hindered that progress and the progress of truth. For these latter the Brahmins are mostly responsible, their policy from the earliest times having been to confine knowledge to themselves. They prevented intercourse with foreign nations as much as possible, denounced them as Mlechhas, that is, impure barbarians. Herein they committed a serious error, for "isolation is prejudicial to development, while living intercourse generally promotes it," and furthermore, again to quote Tiele, "the peoples that hold aloof from foreign influence remain stationary; but those which by intellectual intercourse, by letters, science, and religious teaching are in constant touch with what goes on in the enlightened world around them are sure to progress." The result is pride, boundless credulity,—a tendency to speculation instead of investigation, a proneness to dwell on subtle distinctions instead of grasping a subject as a whole, accepting illustration for argument, receiving contradictory statements as equally true and to false patriotism. Dr. Murdoch, however, is consoled by the reflection that there is an intelligent minority of truth-seekers, and in furtherance of his contention that stricter criteria of truth is the demand of the Twentieth Century, quotes Sir H. S. Maine who described the Indian intellect as elaborately inaccurate and supremely and deliberately careless of all precision in magnitude, number, and time, and opined that when the Indian intellect had been trained at all before the establishment of the British Indian empire it stood in need before everything else of stricter criteria of truth.

India is asked to get rid of its false beliefs and injurious customs. In the first place its geography is defective. The Vishnu Parana says the earth is made up of seven circular islands or continents separated by seven seas—seas of salt water, sugarcane juice, wine, clarified butter, curd, milk, and fresh water. The ordinary lascar could have informed them they were wrong. The Hindu who has crossed the kalapani knows how far from the fact this is and educated Hindus have heard and believe. Yet we are told the pandits still adhere to the poetical theory. Hindu sacred books assert that the earth is the centre round which revolve, in regular succession, the sun, moon, lunar constellations, and planets. Their astronomy is altogether adrift, and they are equally wrong in their animal physiology. The "Chhandogya Upanishad" says there are a hundred and one arteries of the heart. One of these penetrates the crown of the head; moving upwards by it a man reaches the immortals; the others serve for departing in different directions. The "Taittiriya Upanishad" says each of the hundred arteries is divided a hundred times; 72,000 are the branches of every branch artery; within them moves the circulating air. According to this there are 727,200,000 arteries in the human body, whereas modern science teaches very differently. Then their history has holes in it. The "Ramayana" was written by the command of the four-faced Brahma who promised to reveal all the details. But the historical faculty is wanting in the Hindus, and Dr. Murdoch does not hesitate to say that not a single narrative that can properly be called history has ever been written by Hindus except by those who have received an English education. It may be asked whether the Hindu must abandon the wisdom of his forefathers altogether and do the very contrary to what they did? What is urged is that as every man is endowed with reason and a conscience he is not blindly to follow custom, but to examine the merits of each custom and judge whether it is such as should be followed by those who wish to please god and do good to themselves and their neighbours. Some Indian customs are good and should be maintained. Others are bad and should be given up. And here we may accept Dr. Murdoch's dictum that what is old is not necessarily good; it may be rotten. An old house or an old bridge has sometimes been the death of some who trusted in it. But the precept must be acted upon with due care. It is capable of misconception and abuse.

Apart from religious reforms of which Dr. Murdoch is a strong advocate, many are suggested which the Indian Luther may turn his attention to. If he can succeed in even effecting one, he well deserve well of his country. As a former Governor of Madras once said, He who could persuade his countrymen to give up their astounding expenditure on marriages would do more for India than any Government could do in a decade. To objects such as that energy might well be directed. It might also be directed against indiscriminate charity, which has produced a larger proportion of professional beggars to the population than any other country in the world. Pandit Sivanath Sastri appealed to his fellow countrymen very pointedly when he wrote:—"Indiscriminate charity saps the very foundation of national manliness, gives a premium to indolence, and trains up men and women to the meanness of beggary and not to the dignity of labour." Then again, the reformer might advocate freedom of travel. He might devote his efforts towards the abolition of early marriages, securing the education of women, tearing down the purdah, and righting women's wrongs. There is now no necessity for prolonging the purdah-system. In times gone bye, when the Mahomedan conquerors carried away Hindu women, there was justification for hiding them away. But there is none now among Hindus, and if the Mahomedans would amend their divorce laws they too could easily abolish the system. The evil influences of caste very properly comes in for a vigorous onslaught by Dr. Murdoch. He shows that it takes the place of religion, and that so long man observes the rules of caste he may worship anything or nothing. Yet there is no authority at all in the hymns of the Veda for the complicated system of caste. There is no law to prohibit the different classes of people from living together, from eating and drinking together; no law to prohibit the marriage of people belonging to different castes; no law to brand the offspring of such marriages with an indelible stigma; and none to sanction the blasphemous pretensions of a priesthood to divine honours or the degradation of any human being to a state below the animal. This assertion Dr. Murdoch makes on the authority of the late Professor Max Muller, while he cites Dr. Bhandarkar in support of his contention that the caste system is at the root of the political slavery of India. But further than this, Dr. Murdoch holds that though caste has some advantages they are far more than counterbalanced by its pernicious effects, for it is a system based on fraud and injustice, and as such must on the whole bear evil fruits. Dr. Murdoch's "call" is worth reading even by those who disagree with him. It may bring forth a Hindu Luther; but we doubt it.

PIRACY IN SOUTH CHINA.

GENERAL MESNEY, one of the best of Chinese scholars and the editor of Mesney's Chinese Miscellany, stated as long ago as 1883 that piracy was rife in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and was indeed general in Southern China. In 1902 we still learn that pirates hold free sway over these two provinces, and that if anything, their depredations are even more barefaced and more serious than ever was the case before. The Chinese authorities profess themselves powerless to deal with the matter; but that is by no means surprising. What, however, does strike us as peculiar is that the powers in general, and that Great Britain in particular, has not struck a blow at the heart of this abominable traffic and rendered its existence impossible long ago. The West river appears to be the happy hunting ground of all the criminal classes of China, it is the rendezvous of all the dregs of the Chinese race, and those unfortunate members of society, whose heads are wanted by the authorities, find with the pirate bands of Kwangsi and Kwangtung a safe and profitable asylum. However, as we have said, there is nothing remarkable in this. Piracy on the West river is much too common an occurrence now-a-days to surprise either the Chinese and Western traders, whose business necessitates the use of this channel of commerce, or the newspaper reading public. What is worth considering is as to how far the Chinese authorities connive at these piratical raids. They allege that they are powerless to deal with the matter in any way, but it seems strange that pirate crews should be able to terrorise stretches of a river on which are placed at intervals of not more than three miles guardships belonging to the Chinese Government. One would have thought at any rate that occasional collisions would be heard of between these Government vessels and the piratical junks. But as a matter of fact such events are very seldom noted, and when they are it generally means that a perfunctory raid which was never intended to be drastic and in which as likely as not the Government authorities have been worsted, has taken place. It is only reasonable to infer that the reason this nefarious traffic is carried on with impunity is because the same system of bribery and corruption which is rampant everywhere in China extends even to this feature of China's social life. Whether that be the case or not the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang should be called upon to give an account of this business. At the present time not even the proprietors of European steamers dare dispatch a vessel into this haunt of piracy unless it be armed with cannon, and absolutely no protection can be obtained from the officials. Indeed some of the latter—the Likin tax gatherers in particular—profit to whatever extent they are able from the fears of those who wish to conduct legitimate business in the country. The British Government will doubtless demand an explanation of the recent piracy on the Canton river in which an Englishman lost his life. Possibly, moreover, an example will be made of somebody in China on account of that murder, but it is to be hoped that Britain along with the other powers will not stop short of a solitary execution. Familiarity with that sort of things seems to have bred contempt of it amongst the Chinese. While they are about it, it would be just as economical to root out the whole nest of pirates both on the Canton and the West Rivers and to mete out such punishment as would prove a conclusive deterrent in the future to all who design to take up this nefarious business.

THE CROP REPORTS.

THE satisfactory conditions which have been noted recently all over India in respect of rain supplies and the general state of the crops are still maintained. According to the latest crop reports there appears to be only one province in which there is a deficiency of moisture, and probably by this time even there conditions will have been alleviated. In the United Provinces rain is said to be wanted in about half a dozen districts. However, up to the present the crops do not appear to have suffered, for the spring plants are reported to have germinated well and to be in a flourishing condition. Madras continues to receive good supplies of rain, and there also the growing plants promise favourably. The outturn of the harvests has been fair up to the present and this fact has had the effect of lowering prices. The same remark applies to Bengal, although there the fall in prices is most noticeable in respect of rice. Prospects are generally good, and the harvests which are now proceeding are giving fair outturns. The harvest is over in the Punjab although cotton is still being picked. Sowings in irrigated tracts are now practically finished; and the standing crops as a whole are in a good condition. Wheat and turnips have, however, suffered in parts of Mooltan owing to the ravages of locusts. Average conditions and prospects are reported from the North-West Frontier Province, where the most unsatisfactory feature of the season is the dearth of fodder. Threshing is succeeding recent harvesting operations in the Central Provinces. In Bhandara the outturn was very poor. The tur crops are being seriously damaged in Chhindwara, Nagpur, and Chanda, but the winter crops promise well everywhere except in Balaghat and parts of Wardha and Raipur, where germination has been unsatisfactory. In Burma the standing crops have suffered from the failure of the later rains although they are generally in a good condition. The price of rice has risen largely in many parts of Burma, but it has fallen considerably in Prome. The tea outturn in Assam is fair, and as a whole prospects are rather above the average. In other parts of India satisfactory conditions prevail.

THE LATE MR. H. McCALMONT.

A REUTER'S telegram published to-day announces the death of Mr. Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont, who, in 1895, succeeded to the enormous fortune of his great-uncle which had been left in trust for him until he should attain the age of thirty-two. The news of his death is supplemented by a private cablegram which states that when leaving his house on Monday morning, he became suddenly ill and expired on the door step. Descended from the Scottish family of McCalmonts whose devotion to the cause of the Covenanters led to their being driven from Scotland, the late Mr. McCalmont's branch of the family settled at White Abbey, near Belfast where he was born in 1861. Receiving a commission in the 6th Royal Regiment in 1881, he was subsequently transferred to the Scots Guards, and it was while still in the service that his great-uncle died and left him the immense fortune estimated at four millions sterling upon the full possession of which he was unable to enter until 1895. He was returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest for Newmarket in the same year, and he retained the seat up to the time of his death. He was besides in the commission of the peace, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Cambridgeshire and commanded the 4th Battalion (the 2nd Warwick Militia) of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. He was married twice, and his second wife, daughter of General Sir Henry de Bathe, Bt., survives him. He served in South Africa in 1900, and was awarded the C. B., for his services. It is only a few months since his name was mentioned as a probable successor to the Earl of Hopetoun as Governor-General of Australia. The late Mr. McCalmont was a familiar figure on the turf and one of the largest owners of race horses, amongst which was the famous Isinglass, with which he won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger in 1893, and the Eclipse Stakes in 1894. He was also the owner of a yacht called the Giralda which is fitted up as a cruiser that she may be put into commission if necessary in time of war. Although he has not been a prominent figure in the House he will be a great loss to his party. He will, however, be most missed in sporting circles.

A CUSTOMS Circular states that petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and which is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel, is exempted from the whole of the customs duty in excess of five per cent. "ad valorem" leviable thereon on importation into British India.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th October amounted to Rs. 2,336, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 542. The total earnings from 1st July to 25th October were Rs. 45,352, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,840.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 25th October amounted to Rs. 11,722, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,674. The total earnings from 1st July to 25th October were Rs. 1,54,336, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,405.

THE marriage between Lieutenant Francis Gerald, youngest son of Admiral H. C. St. John and Emily Frances Louise, elder daughter of the late Allan F. Turner, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, and of Mrs. Turner, has been arranged to take place very quietly on Monday, the 29th of December.

IT is not often says the "Sportsman," that a jockey is offered a retainer to travel eight thousand miles to ride a horse in one race, but Mr. Harold Brassey is evidently determined to leave no stone unturned to win the Viceroy's Cup, and having bought Petridge from Sir J. Blundell Maple with the view, he has engaged Kempton Cannon to go out and ride him, and the jockey leaves for India next week. Mr. Harold Brassey is a brother of Mr. Leonard Brassey, one of the Stewards of the Jockey Club. He is in the 2nd Lifes Guards, and his colours have hitherto been chiefly associated with sport under National Hunt Ruler, the most notable horse he has owned being Hidden Mystery, for whom he gave 3,500 guineas, and who unfortunately broke a leg a week afterwards and had to be destroyed.

Some four years ago experiments were commenced at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, with a view of introducing some new kinds of vegetables to supplement those ordinarily grown in the Madras Presidency. A small consignment of Sugar Beet seed was obtained from Australia through a gentleman at Ootacamund. The seed was received in October and planted at once, and the result was sufficiently satisfactory to encourage further trials. The following year, seed was obtained from the Himalaya Seed Stores, Mussoorie, and the result was highly satisfactory. The roots have since been grown year by year in several Jail gardens of this Presidency, and have proved a valuable addition to the Jail dietary. Mr. Proudlock in the Nilghiris obtained roots varying between 4 lbs. 12 oz. to 5 lbs. in weight, and some of them attained as much as 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. On the continent the size ordinarily obtained is only from 1 1-2 lbs. to 3 lbs. Mangel Wurzel, Giant Seakale Beet, and Swiss Chard also grow and thrive here splendidly. The seed can be obtained from the Himalaya Seed Stores, Mussoorie.

As skin grafting on a large scale comes into more extensive use in surgery, it becomes more difficult to procure the best material for the purpose. According to the "Family Doctor," the difficulty has recently been met in America by treating the skin as an article of commerce, and buying the amount required. Five dollars (about £1 sterling) was the price paid by a Doctor for sufficient skin to put on on the limb of a little boy who had been badly scalded.

A TOURIST IN UGANDA.

ACROSS THE VICTORIA NYANZA.

(BY HERBERT SAMUEL, M. P.)

SEVENTEEN days from London to Mombassa by sea and then two days, if you travel straight through on the Uganda Railway bring you to the shore of the Victoria Nyanza, the great lake, about as large in area as Ireland, beautiful in many parts, but made forbidding by its frequent hurricanes. Two large steamers are now being built to deal with the lake traffic and to gather up for the railway the trade of the fertile countries round the shores. Meantime the traveller to Uganda has to suffer the two-days' passage across the north-east portion of the lake in a tiny little steamer named the Sir William Mackinnon, after the founder of the now defunct British East Africa Company, but nicknamed by its commander the Emetic from its own notorious performances. Happily the crossing I made was calm throughout—a rare event—and I duly arrived, with a feeling of some relief, at Entebbe, the port on the lake and administrative capital of the Uganda Protectorate.

Entebbe must be one of the most beautiful places in the world. It is built, writes Mr. Herbert Samuel in the "Westminster Gazette" on the slope of a forest-clad hill that rises gradually from the shore of the Nyanza. Broad roads run under the shade of massive trees hung with luxuriant creepers. From many points one can see, through or over the forest, extensive views of the great lake, dotted both to right and left with numbers of wooded islands, the views always changing with the changing light effects, and under the rapidly gathering, rapidly dispersing heavy thunder-clouds. The houses are roomy bungalows mud built, white-washed, thatched with brown grass—picturesque with their verandahs and well-kept gardens of flowers. Little birds of brilliant colouring dart here and there and make the place tuneful with their singing and grasshoppers keep up a constant chorus; these the only sounds that are heard all day long except the soft foot-falls and the musical talking of the natives. At night, the fireflies in the town, the soft lightning constantly flickering over the lake, a great round moon hanging close above the water, throwing up the outlines of the trees, softening the shapes of the low-roofed houses, half revealing the distant landscapes, fill the place with a beauty so solemn and so intense that it almost oppresses the heart of the observer.

In Entebbe one sees for the first time the well-formed, pleasant-featured natives of Uganda—the Waganda, as they are called—clothed in long gowns of white linen, or in squares of the bark-cloth peculiar to the country, knotted over one shoulder and hanging exactly like a Roman toga; the women wearing draperies, from the breast to the ankle, of bark-cloth or of bright-coloured calicoes. The "mbugu," or bark-cloth, is the inner bark of a species of fig-tree, stripped off in large pieces, wetted, and hammered with mallets until it becomes as thin and almost as pliable as a soft tweed, the holes neatly patched, and the strips carefully joined with fine stitching. Turned reddish-orange in colour by the oxidation of the sap it contains, the "mbugu" robe harmonises well with the bronze-black skins of the wearers, and its graceful folds give to the people a dignified and a pleasing aspect.

The Waganda rank far above the surrounding tribes in intelligence. An intermixture long ago with a race called the Wahima—of Asiatic origin, Caucasian in feature, allied to the Abyssinians and Gallas—has raised them much above the dead level of the negro peoples. Their institutions are well developed, closely akin to those of Europe in the Middle Ages; with a Hereditary Monarchy, a council of great chiefs, a number of regular officers of State (some hereditary, some nominated)—a Chancellor, a Commander-in-Chief, a Lord High Admiral of the Canoes, a Lord Chamberlain, a Lord Steward, and many others, including, of course, a Lord High Executioner. There are a feudal tenure of land and a feudal system of taxation; local government is administered by the great chiefs of the King's Court. The various districts are brought into communication by very fair native roads, passing by causeways through the numerous swamps and by bridges over the streams. The extensive gardens of the chiefs are fenced with high screens of elephant grass—a kind of tall, thin bamboo—beautifully plaited. Large canoes, built of hewn planks, holding often twenty or thirty persons, ply along the coasts of the lake and between the islands. The Waganda are brave hunters, and, combined with Soudanese, promise to make good soldiers in their battalion of the King's African Rifles. They are clever craftsman; they have soon learnt to make chairs, tables, and cupboards on the European model, a native smith has been known to convert successfully a Snider rifle to the Martini patern; their musical instruments are elaborate lutes, fifes, and drums; they make articles of black pottery, very tastefully decorated; their basketwork is of great fineness, and often of remarkable beauty in colouring. The natural courtesy and tact of the people add much to the pleasure of one's sojourn among them.

Very eagerly have the Waganda absorbed the teachings of Europeans, and wonderful have been the strides they have made since the first white man entered the country in 1862 and since the first missionary settled there in 1877. Few opportunities to learn English have as yet been given them, but large numbers have been taught reading and writing in the local languages, and I have by me as I write excellently composed letters in a fine hand from some of the native chiefs. Two-storied houses of sun-dried bricks are being built by the richer among them. I was invited by one of the chiefs to a dinner well cooked and served in English style. Typewriters are used by their secretaries. All the printing in the country is done by native workmen. They take a keen interest in their national affairs, are well contented with British rule, and already pride themselves on being loyal subjects of the Empire.

Two sinister features, however, impair the attractiveness of the picture. The first is the fact that, owing mainly to their immorality in recent times, the birth-rate is unduly low. The second is the fact that, through the "sleeping sickness" which is now raging, the death-rate is excessively high. This scourge, while sparing Europeans, attacks the natives young and old, healthy and sick, indiscriminately. Beginning with a drowsiness which increases week by week, it develops a state of continual somnolence, and at last a fatal coma. Not a single case of recovery has yet been known. Recently entering the Protectorate of Uganda from the West of Africa, the disease carried off in nine months, out of four hundred thousand people in the central provinces, no fewer than fourteen thousand victims.

Under the influence of the missionaries, however, the moral standard is rising; we may hope that the Medical Commission now at work may find some cure for the "sleeping sickness"; and perhaps before long the English people may be able to regard with unalloyed satisfaction the condition of their wards in Uganda.

In Entebbe are the residences of the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Sadler, and of many of his staff. Here are the Accounts Office, the Transport Department, the head-quarters of the Uganda Rifles and of the Uganda Marine. Here the Protectorate Judge, Mr. Ennis, dispenses an even-handed justice, and act as the defender of the natives, very ready to appeal to him from any harshness of treatment. Quite a considerable number of Europeans, including several ladies, are settled at Entebbe.

The climate would be very agreeable were it not that malaria is somewhat frequent. The weather is changeable, but the temperature is almost always a mild English summer heat, with pleasantly cool nights. Tennis, cricket, football, picnics on the lake, give plenty of amusement. Reuter's telegrams bring day by day the chief news of the outside world. Living is remarkably cheap.

Stationed throughout the Protectorate are a number of Assistant Commissioners, Collectors, and other officials, administering large areas—men who struck me as being, on the whole, of a fine type, animated by a strong sense of duty, and enduring the not infrequent ill-health and the loneliness, which is yet harder to bear, with the fortitude so constantly found among British Civil servants in the outposts of the Empire. I was inclined to view their work with a somewhat critical eye; but no doubt is now left in my mind that, thanks to their energy and tact, to the tranquility, hitherto unknown, and to the impartial justice, hitherto rare, which they have brought to these territories—the condition of the people of Uganda has vastly improved since the Protectorate was established eight years ago.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

DEMANDS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

ULTIMATUM FROM BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons, said that no efforts had been spared to obtain an amicable settlement of the British complaints against Venezuela.

Latterly the British representations had been practically unnoticed.

Germany was in a similar position.

A final communication had been made to Venezuela by the British and German Representatives, and if no satisfactory reply were received, the respective Governments would take the necessary measures to enforce their claims.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Both the British and German Governments presented on Sunday afternoon identical ultimatums to Venezuela at Caracas.

If these are not complied with immediate military action will be taken.

A Reuter telegram from Caracas reports that the British and German Ministers left Caracas yesterday with their staffs for La Guaira where they embarked aboard warships.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 8th inst., states :—

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons announced that Great Britain and Germany had issued an ultimatum to Venezuela.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

WAR OFFICE TO CONTROL CAMPAIGN

Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the British Government was in close communication with the Italian Government regarding the general situation in Somaliland.

The conduct of the military operations had been transferred from the Foreign Office to the War Office.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL

DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The King of Portugal has left England on his way home.

The bulk of his stay was occupied with private visits to various country seats.

INFANTRY OFFICERS AS CAVALRY LEADERS.

MAJOR DELISLE'S SUCCESS.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to Lord Manners, defended the transfer of Major Delisle from an Infantry appointment to the command of the second provisional Regiment of Cavalry.

It is clearly desirable, said Mr. Brodrick, that an officer of whatever arm, who proved competent to command a Cavalry Brigade in the field with marked distinction, should be continued in the Cavalry. There was no deficiency of Cavalry Officers qualified to serve as colonels.

PROMOTIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

DEFERRED APPOINTMENTS.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said that the deferred promotions of Colonels in the Indian Army to the rank of Major-Generals would be gazetted shortly.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

GENERAL STOPPAGE THREATENED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The dockers at Marseilles have joined the strike and refused to unload vessels of whatever nationality.

The Trades Unions of Marseilles are discussing the advisability of a general strike. The fishermen, the joiners, the bakers, and the butchers have already joined.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

DISCOVERY OF THE GERM.

Dr. Manson, speaking yesterday evening at a farewell dinner given to Mr. Balfour, Bacteriological Director of the Gordon College, mentioned that the Commission sent to Uganda to investigate the disease known as sleeping sickness, has already discovered the germ which causes the malady.

THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COST OF ITS MAINTENANCE.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the weekly cost of the Army in South Africa was £150,000. The extra cost due to the increase of the garrison was £60,000. Further economies were contemplated.

RUSSIA'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

FAMINE AND PESTILENCES.

Famine and typhus have appeared in Finland. There is also great distress in South West Russia and the Caucasus.

COLONEL McCALMONT DEAD.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Colonel Harry McCalmont, M.P., is dead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 8th instant, states :—

As he was going out this morning, Mr. Harry McCalmont, the well-known Turfite, was suddenly taken ill on the doorstep and died almost instantly.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMIR'S MUNITIONS OF WAR.

STOPPED AT PESHAWAR.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Sir L. M'Iver, speaking in the House of Commons, asked why the warlike stores forwarded by the Amir's Agent in London, were detained at Peshawar while the Krupp guns were allowed to pass.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply, said that permission to import the Krupp guns was given to Abdul Rahman in May, 1901, by the Government of India. But these munitions were not on the same footing.

The Amir is corresponding with the Government of India thereanent.

ARISTOCRATIC DIVORCE CASE.

SIR CHARLES HARTOPP'S PETITION.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 7th inst., states :—

The divorce case in which Sir Charles Hartopp is the petitioner and Earl Cowley the co-respondent, has already occupied seven days. Cross charges have been made that after marriage Sir Charles Hartopp obtained from Mr. Wilson, his wife's father a sum of £1,200 to settle with a former mistress.

Mr. Wilson, in open court, described Sir Charles Hartopp as a lying scoundrel.

A great sensation was also caused when the respondent admitted she had offered her husband £20,000 to allow her to divorce him.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

To-day's betting on the Viceroy's Cup was as follows :—

Record Reign	2 to 1
Up Guards	5 to 1
Stand Off	6 to 1
Tubal Cain	8 to 1
Dandy	10 to 1
Vasto	12 to 1
Goldsmith	15 to 1
Alix	20 to 1
Cretone	25 to 1
Security	25 to 1
Veneda	25 to 1
Acbme	25 to 1
Hoop Iron	40 to 1
Wild Raven	50 to 1

AUTHENTICS vs. MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 9.

The Authentics in their second innings to-day put a totally different complexion on their match with the Madras Presidency. Collaring the bowling from the start, they put on 191 runs for the loss of two wickets, this being the score at the luncheon interval.

In the afternoon all Madras gathered to see the match, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill. The band of the East Yorkshire Regiment played a selection, and that regiment was "At Home." Hollins, who, at the drawing of the stumps, was not out 175, received a great ovation on returning to the pavilion. The Madras fielding was not so smart as yesterday. The total on the drawing of the stumps was 357 runs for eight wickets. The Authentics were thus 293 runs on with two wickets in hand. Scores :—

AUTHENTICS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Chinnery, c Richards, b Tweedie	6	c Caplen, b Tweedie	8
Hornby, c Gosling, b Tweedie	37	b Barstow	46
Hollins, c Captain, b Tweedie	7	not out	175
Raphael, did not bat		c Stephenson, b Richmond	44
Hayward, c Cayley, b Richards	4	c Richmond, b Studd	20
Tompkinson, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	4	c Barstow, b Jayaram	27
Headlam, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	3	c Stephenson, b Jayaram	4
Kershaw, c Stephenson, b Tweedie	19	b Jayaram	3
Williams, did not bat		c Cayley, b Richards	10
Ridley, b Tweedie	0	not out	1
Powys-Keck, not out	0	did not bat	
Extras	3	Extras	19
Total	83	Total	357

MADRAS.

1st Innings.

Barstow, c and b Williams	3
Capt Challoner, b Simpson-Hayward	58
Jayaram, c Hornby, b Williams	6
Stephenson, b Simpson-Hayward	19
Gosling, b Powys-Keck	8
Studd, not out	14
Richmond, b Simpson-Hayward	2
Tweedie, b Powys-Keck	12
Cayley, b Williams	13
Richards b Simpson-Hayward	3
Captain, b Williams	1
Extras	10
Total	149

CAPTURE OF AN OPIUM SMUGGLER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHALISGAON, DECEMBER 9.

Mr. Kooverjee Darasha, District Abkari Inspector, Eastern Division, Khandesh, and Mr. Joseph Dias, Chief Opium Inspector, Khandesh, arrested to-day an habitual smuggler named Dhanalall Mayaram of Indore with 1,024 tolas of contraband opium. The opium was cleverly concealed in a roll of gunny bags which was booked from Indore and was to go to Aurangabad. Messrs. Kooverjee and Dias followed the accused up to Chalisgaon station and arrested him red-handed there. The accused will be placed before the First Class Magistrate of Khandesh.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Two lakhs of rupees are being provided in the estimates for camps of exercise and instruction in the four commands next year.

It has been decided to vest in the Director of the Army Remount Department authority to sanction extensions of the service of civilian employees of the Department when in the interests of the public service, beyond the present limit.

One hundred army transport carts, fitted for camel drought, are being held in readiness at Bombay for Somaliland. Another hundred go to Aden for use with the Boundary Commission.

LIEUT.-COL. M. E. REPORTER, of the Madras Indian Medical service, son of our citizen Mr. Edalji Rustamji Reporter, has been permitted to retire from the service from the 27th November last on the pension to which he is entitled according to the rules now in force. For the last few years he had been in charge of the 11th Coorg Regiment stationed at Secunderabad, and after retirement it is his intention to settle down at that City. He has put in twenty-five years service. He has proceeded to Delhi in company of Nawab Fakrul Mulak of the Nizam's territory, to be present at the Coronation Durbar.

IN the departure of Mr. H. D. Murray, of the American Bridge Company, says the "African Standard" a newspaper published at Mombasa, there is an indication of the near completion of the bridge building work on the Uganda Railway. As a matter of fact only three viaducts remain to be built, and Mr. Lueder, the agent, and Mr. Jarrett, the superintendent, will probably be leaving at the end of the year. All the work will probably be done and the line handed over, with the bridges finished, by the end of December, or the beginning of January.

THE KING AND IRELAND.

A PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

It is untrue that Earl Dudley stated the King would visit Ireland early in 1903. Nothing has been settled as to such a visit.

ILLNESS OF THE COUNTESS OF DUDLEY.

The Countess of Dudley, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has undergone an operation for appendicitis, and the latest bulletin states that she has rallied from the effects.

FIGHTING AT RIAD.

A CONTRADICTION.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 9.

The Editor of a Muhammadan paper of Lahore writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—Whilst the Aden and Bussorah correspondents of your Bombay contemporary were on 2nd November expecting sanguinary fighting at Riad, it must have already taken place long before, otherwise it would have been impossible for the "Alliwa" of Cairo, an Egyptian daily published in Arabic, and next in importance to the well known "Almoyyed," to publish the result of the fighting in its issue of 4th November.

The paper states on the authority of a Jibuti correspondent that Ibn Rashid has reconquered the usurped city of Riad, and the usurper Ibn Saudbin Feaul, friend and protege of Mubarik of Koweit, was killed whilst fighting near the city gate by a general of the Amir.

It is also stated a strong park of artillery manned by Turkish soldiers accompanied the army of the Amir.

A correspondent of the "Walan" lately wrote from Bahrein that Mubarik had been suffering from severe melancholia for some days and that the apparition of a murdered brother was haunting the murderer Mubarik; but the correspondent attributes the melancholia to the defeat and death of his colleague and to the abrupt end of his ambitious aspirations with regard to Nejd.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE DURBARIS.

PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

THE Government of Bombay has issued a circular offering to undertake part of the expenditure of Native Durbaris proceeding to Delhi where "the expense of the journey to Delhi will prove to, be a source of serious embarrassment." The Government will assist as regards the journey to and from Delhi, as "it is necessary for them (the Durbaris) to take with them more than would be the case were the Durbar nearer to their homes and their absence for a less period."

His Excellency the Governor has, therefore, stated that "the Government will, on being satisfied that the cost of the journey will be a source of serious embarrassment, pay such bills as you may prefer to me for (1) your own railway fare, (2) the cost of transport of one carriage and two horses to and from Delhi, (3) the cost of carriage, of tents, and furniture up to a maximum of 15 maunds in weight both to and from Delhi."

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Telegrams to-day from Delhi report that the Durbar amphitheatre roof is not yet completed, and an immense amount is still to be done in the preparation of the various camps. Elephants are beginning to arrive and are being trained for State procession.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held at their offices, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were present : Col. Kellie, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Mr. W. L Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Col. H. D. Olivier, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary of the Trust.

THE PARSEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

The Trustees considered an application from the secretary of the Parsee Lying-in Hospital applying for a piece of land 20 feet wide in the south of the building. It was agreed to lease the land required by the Hospital.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION.

The meeting considered a resolution of Government in the General Department placed before them in connection with the sanction of the Colaba Reclamation Scheme. The resolution was recorded, and it was resolved that steps should be taken to carry out the scheme.

THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

An application for the lease of plot No. 17-18 on the Wellington Lines Estate in place of plots Nos. 1 A and 11 C on the Wodehouse Road from the Young Men's Christian Association was considered by the Trustees.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes was of opinion that the plots on the Wodehouse Road should not be let out for clubs.

The Chairman agreed with the Hon. Mr. Hughes' objection, and said that the plots in the neighbourhood were let for residential purposes. He was of opinion that if an institution like the Y. M. C. A. was allowed to occupy the vacant sites there it would deter other persons from taking up the property in the neighbourhood. He proposed that the Association be informed that the Trustees were not prepared to depart from their decision under which the removal of their buildings to the plots on the Wodehouse Road was sanctioned.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes moved an amendment that the plot on the Wellington Lines should be leased to the Y. M. C. A. on the condition that the Association should have no right to use the Central Garden. The amendment was carried.

THE CRESCENT SITE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Rev. Mr Hill inquiring as to the terms of lease of the southern portion of the Crescent site for a proposed site for a cathedral and asking that he might be allowed the refusal of the site for as long a time as possible. The consideration of the matter was deferred.

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Consideration was given to the proposal of the Engineer as to the construction of a wall on the Kennedy Sea Face extending from the Marine Lines to Chowpaty at a cost of five lakhs of rupees.

The Chairman explained that the Trustees were responsible for the upkeep of the wall which was in a very bad state after the last monsoon. They considered the building of a sea-wall would be a very expensive matter, and suggested that the expert opinion of Mr. Jackson, Port Engineer, Karachi, who was in Bombay, should be obtained at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

The meeting adjourned till Friday at 3 p. m.

DEATH OF MR. J. W. A. WEIR, I. C. S.

WE record with regret the death of Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S., the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, which took place at the Apollo Hotel, Bombay, on Saturday last. The deceased gentleman only returned from furlough in England six weeks ago. He had been suffering from some internal complaint, and came to Bombay from Ratnagiri on Saturday for the purpose of getting medical advice. Shortly after his arrival at the hotel he was suddenly taken ill. Major Childe, I. M. S., was quickly in attendance, but, in spite of every effort, the deceased expired in the evening, the immediate cause of death being internal hæmorrhages.

Tully fought Hardman last night in the Corinthian Theatre at Calcutta in a twenty-round contest for Rs.1,000. Tenrounds only were fought, eight of which were in favour of Hardman, when Tully forced and brought Hardman down six times in the ninth round and in the tenth with a sharp quick job knocked Hardman out.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Northcote, accompanied by Lady Northcote, and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. J. Croley, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer; and Captain J. G. Greig and Captain M. D. Wood, Aides-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay last evening from Poona by the ordinary passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival, which marks the return of the Government to Bombay from Mahableshwar for the cold weather, was public, and his Excellency was met at the station by the principal officials and heads of departments. The Railway Police under Inspector Collett had made excellent arrangements to preserve order and decorum on the station, while the City Police performed similar duty in the approaches to the station, where a large concourse of public, who were not privileged to enter the station, had assembled. At 4 o'clock a detachment of the Governor's Body-Guard, who presented a smart appearance in their red uniform, marched into the station under the command of Major J. H. Pollard, and were drawn up alongside the No. 6 platform where his Excellency was to alight. Shortly after a guard-of-honour of a hundred rank and file supplied by the 19th Bombay Native Infantry (Marine Battalion), with band, entered the station under the command of Captain Marjoribanks, and took up its position to the right of the Body-Guard. The Bombay Light Horse Squadron which supplied the escort to his Excellency from the Station to Government House, Malabar Point, soon afterwards marched into the station, and was drawn up to further south. The Squadron was under the command of Captain T. W. Cuffe and Lieutenant Heugh S. Symons. Two Government House carriages drawn by four horses with outriders were kept in readiness to convey their Excellencies and the staff to Government House. Among the officials and heads of departments present on the station were :—The Hon. Mr. James Monteath, the Hon. Mr. E. M. Fulton, the Executive Members of the Governor's Council; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, I. C. S., Acting, Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments; Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., Acting Secretary to Government Revenue, Finance, and Famine Departments; Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Kellie, Officiating in Command of the Bombay District; Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Principal, Grant Medical College; the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, chairman, Bombay Port Trust; the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, chairman Bombay Improvement Trust; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Education, General, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments; Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant-General, Bombay; Mr. Wendon, Agent, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner; Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Police Commissioner; Colonel Callwell, Commanding R.A., Bombay; Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay; Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; Mr. Alexander S. Westropp, Under-Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Legislative Departments; Colonel H. D. Olivier, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I. C. S., Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses; the Hon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S.; Commander H. S. Black, Port Officer; Colonel E. F. Nicholson, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Colonel C. D. Bourke, R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer; Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Presidency; Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N.; the Venerable Archdeacon Scott; Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway; the Chief of Jasden, Major C. G. Oldfield, Ordnance Officer; Major P. T. Clark, Commanding Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Major Stanton, R. E.; Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Sheriff of Bombay; Captain H. A. Newell Chief Supply and Transport Officer; Captain, Pilleau, of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. H. C. Kurlavala, Collector of Income-Tax; Captain Creagh, of the Marine Battalion; Mr. J. M. Dick; Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framjee; Mr. J. McNeil Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee.

Punctually to the time the train arrived at the station, and the officials and gentlemen present were presented to his Excellency who shook hands with them. Lord Northcote, accompanied by Colonel Kellie and Colonel Richard Owen, went round and inspected the guard-of-honour, who presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. After which his Excellency returned to the platform and spent some time in conversation with some of the officials. Her Excellency Lady Northcote went round and shook hands with those present. Their Excellencies entered the State carriage and four, and accompanied by Captain Greig and Captain Wood, Aides-de-Camp, drove to Government House, being escorted en route by the Light Horse Squadron which took the van with the Body-Guard in the rear. Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Private Secretary; Colonel A. E. J. Croley, Medical Officer, and the Native A. D. C., left in the other carriage-and-four. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency.

REPATRIATION OF BOERS.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

THE hired transport Aurania, Captain John King, which sailed yesterday for South Africa, carried one thousand and one ex-Boer prisoners-of-war. Besides she conveyed British details. The above were railed down to Bombay from three different camps in three special troop trains. The first train, from Ahmednagar with 231 Boers, including three Boer officers, arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6-30 a.m. They were at once detrained and provided with light refreshments, after which the usual medical inspection was made, and then the men marched on the Royal Indian Marine barges which were in waiting to convey them to the transport Aurania. The second train from Bellary with 185 ex-prisoners, including one Boer officer, reached the Sassoon Dock at about 8-30 a. m. The men were immediately detrained and the same process was followed, and by 10 a.m. the men were alongside the transport. The third train from Rawalpindi steamed into the Sassoon Dock at 2 p.m. By 4 o'clock everything was completed. The work of embarkation was supervised by Captain W. W. Chitty, Officiating D. A. A. G., and Captain H. Nash. The men of the Royal Irish Regiment will form the escort during the voyage.

THE Duke of Abruzzi has just performed an act of generous comradeship worthy of his princely rank. He had set aside a sum of £4,000 as the expenditure connected with the publication of his work on the results of the exploring expedition conducted by himself. As, however, the King of Italy insisted upon defraying all the costs of a publication so creditable to the House of Savoy, the Duke requested Captain Cagni, his co-explorer and collaborator, to accept the £4,000 as a mark of his respect and affection.

PREPARATIONS are being made on an unusually large scale for the annual meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference which is to be held in Delhi this year under the presidency of H. H. Aga Khan about the same time as the Coronation Durbar. A large piece of ground adjoining the Arabic School just outside the Ajmere Gate has been secured for the Conference, and here a great hall capable of seating about 2,000 delegates is now in process of construction. The delegates who are expected to come in large numbers from all parts of India will be accommodated in the rooms of the Arabic School which has sleeping rooms for about 400 the remainder will be put up in tents outside. The Conference Committee is offering to board and lodge its guests at the very moderate rate of Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per diem, according to the quality of accommodation supplied.

THE WRECK OF THE ELINGAMITE.

THE RAFT CASTAWAYS.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

THE Australian papers just to hand contain further details of the wreck of the Elingamite. The story of the survivors who were found on the raft picked up by H. M. S. Penguin shows that they endured the most terrible sufferings. The raft originally contained sixteen persons all males with the exception of the stewardess. Eight of them, including the stewardess, died on the raft or jumped overboard during madness brought on by thirst and want of food. The eight survivors were in a dreadful plight. The only food among the sixteen consisted of two apples. The raft drifted for four days and nights, and on one occasion was within 150 yards of the island near where the wreck took place, but owing to overloading and the strong current the occupants were unable to get their frail craft to the shore. By the next morning they had been carried out of sight of land. It was maddening for us, said a survivor, in a condition of imminent starvation to remember that when in the vicinity of the wreck on Sunday tons of fruit drifted past us and we secured only two apples, expecting to reach the land almost immediately. By the Tuesday morning three of the occupants of the raft were dead and their bodies were pushed overboard. The experiences of the survivors on Tuesday were aggravated by a repetition of the sufferings as endured on the previous day. The desires for water was overpowering, and some of the people on the raft began to drink salt water despite all that could be told them of the terrible consequences that must ensue. It was very hard indeed said one to resist the temptation with the ocean all round us and dying of thirst. Several times I had to shut my eyes to keep from view the tempting sight of the water. During Tuesday night we saw the light of a steamer and raised as loud a shout as we could. They must have heard us, because they lowered a boat and put the masthead light in the bow and pulled in our direction. They passed within 40 or 50 yards of us, and although we again shouted as loud as we could they did not hear us, and went back to the steamer, which eventually disappeared leaving us to our fate.

A MELBOURNE PASSENGER'S DEATH.

After this one of the passengers, who had been drinking salt water, became insane, and jumped overboard. His Christian name was Herber; his surname I am not acquainted with. (This was Herbert R. Rogers, of Collingwood.) No attempt could be made to stop him, because he went quickly overboard without our having the slightest inkling of his intention. Wednesday morning came in with our numbers reduced to twelve and before the night they were destined to be still further lessened Most of the party had now become very despondent, but Wetherell did his best to cheer them up. I said Steve, Robone Neill a surveyor, was a hypocrite. I told them everything would be all right, that the Auckland people were not going to allow us to drift about there without doing everything in their power to rescue us. I told them also that "Steve Neill (myself) was not going to die." We managed in this way to cheer them up a little during the day (Wednesday). We divided our last apple evenly among the twelve, but it did not go far to stay the pangs of hunger, as you may guess. I chewed and ate a handkerchief, which, though not a very digestible morsel, for the moment somewhat alleviated the pangs of hunger.

"When we first got on to the raft, which was a very small one, there was not sufficient room for all of us to lie down. We were sitting in all sorts of cramped positions, with our feet and portions of our bodies under water. The deck of the raft was actually under water, and consequently we were never dry. To this fact, I believe, we owe our lives, our bodies acting as a sort of condenser, absorbing a little moisture. We could have found comparatively dry places on the cylinders of the craft, but would have been in imminent danger of being washed off. The raft was much lightened by throwing over the dead bodies, and consequently its deck rose slightly.

JUMPED OVERBOARD IN DELIRIUM.

"Pretty, one of the passengers, became light headed before night fall, and ended his sufferings by jumping overboard, disappearing without a word. (Pretty was also a Melbourne passenger.) The same night we lost Muirhead, a passenger. I had noticed he was becoming light headed, and spoke to him, saying we would be all right, that we were sure to be picked up, and to stick to it. He shook hands with me, and assured me he would. Then minutes later I heard a faint voice saying from the water, 'I'm going.' I threw a life belt, which fell within a foot or two of his hand. He pushed it away and was singing a tune as he drifted away to his death.

On Thrsday morning Mrs. M'Girk, the stewardess, died in my arms from sheer exhuaustion. She bore up very bravely, and was plucky till the last. Ellis, the second saloon steward, was the last to go. Four times I caught him attempting to drink salt water, and had great difficulty in preventing him going the way of the others, I had to hold him back several times. When thinking I way dozing he attempted to get at the water. He died in my arms with his head on my breast. Soon after that his body was committed to the deep. Had he lived a few hours longer he would have been saved, for four hours later we were picked up.

THE RESCUE.

"In the afternoon we sighted the Penguin. I was standing on the raft and saw her yards rise up over the sky line. I could see no smoke, and thought she was a four-masted ship. I said to the others she was a wool vessel. Wild hope throbbed within us, and when we found we were sighted and the vessel making towards us our joy was unspeakable. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when our raft was picked up. I tell you it is like heaven aboard this ship after the terrible experiences we passed through. They were like what one reads in fiction, but such trials never fell to my lot. The horror of it will never pass from my memory, though I do not want to think of it. As the Penguin steamed up to us we were heartily cheered by her crew. All assembled on the decks to get a glimpse of us, and weak and exhausted as we were we raised a responsive cheer which would have done no disgrace to eight hale, hearty men. The war ship's whale boat was lowered some 30 yards away, and the joy of rescue put new life into us. All were terribly weak and emaciated, but most of us managed to struggle to our feet, and got into the whale boat with the assistance of the sailors. Our delight was unbounded when we found in the boat hot bovril and brandy. Nothing so delicious was ever tasted in our lives. We received the greatest kindness on the war ship. Nothing was left undone to secure our comfort and return to health.

CAPTAIN ATTWOOD'S BRAVERY.

Before concluding his story, Neill referred to Captain Attwood at the wreck, saying:—"I could not say enough of his bravery. He was the last to leave the wreck, being washed overboard shortly after I dived off the after part of the ship. I certainly, never witnessed anything like his pluck. After being washed overboard Captain Attwood stood on a couple of pieces of wreckage, with one foot on each, as they rocked about in the open sea. There he blew his whistle, the sound of which brought up a boat, which must have saved 40 or 50 lives. I am prepared to swear on oath that the casualty could not have been prevented. I was close to the captain when the rocks were sighted. They were not more than 20 yards away. The captain did all that any human being could have done. Of the conduct of some others I have something to say, but will not speak till the inquiry."

From the statements of other survivors it appears that recourse was had to extensive blood sucking by some of the occupants of the raft. It was done mostly by mutual consent, but those who did not agree to the practice had their blood stucked while they were asleep. It is stated that the stewardess, the late Mrs. M'Quirk, especially lost much blood. The plan was to cut the skin of two persons, drawing blood from each other simultaneously. Survivors state that when this blood sucking was resorted to the people were out of their minds, and believed that the practice would tend to assuage their terrible thirst and prolong their lives.

Another rumor is of an even more horrible nature, and cannot be published pending the official inquiry, at which Stephen Neale is expected to say more than he has stated to the interviewers. The accuracy of the report has been admitted by one of the survivors who was questioned.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. S. Hewett, will sail to-day for Karachi with the following details :—Two officers and 126 non-commissioned officers and men, Cheshire Regiment; one officer, one lady, and 130 non-commissioned officers and men, 1st West Yorks; one officer and one lady, 3rd Bombay Infantry; one officer, R.A.M.C.; one Warrant Officer, one woman, 5 children, and one man, 4th Bombay Rifles; 11 men, 28th Bombay Pioneers; 2 men, 30th Balooch Infantry; one man, 5th Bombay Cavalry; and six native followers. The details will be embarked from the Sassoon Dock to-morrow morning. The following are the names of the officers :—Captain and Mrs. Bartrum, 1st West York Regiment; Lieutenants Ritchie and Sheringham, Cheshire Regiment; Lieutenant Ryan, R. M. Fusiliers; Lieutenant and Mrs. Dyer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Parey, R.A.M.C.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

RUGBY AND ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ALLEGED FAVOURITISM AT OXFORD.

IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

THE fact that the fourth round of the qualifying competition for the Association Cup is now concluded, shows how far we have advanced into the football season. We have, in fact, arrived at that stage when it is possible to pronounce judgment upon the strength and the form of the teams in the various competitions. This is always the most interesting stage. There is still the element of uncertainty, but it is of a different kind from that which prevails at the beginning of the season, when the teams are new and have not found their footing. In the second division of the League and the Southern League, the matches were limited by reason of the Cup-ties, but a full complement of matches was played in the first division. Only one visiting team found it possible to win its match in this division. The honour belongs to West Bromwich Albion, who defeated Bury by two goals to one. The Albion are still at the top of the table, and hold an excellent lead. Out of 12 matches played, they have won nine, and have 19 points to their credit, three more than the team immediately below them. Derby County were beaten rather unexpectedly at Stoke, but, notwithstanding, hold the second position on the table. Their points number 16, as do those of the team in the next place below them, Notts County, who were also unable to win their match on Saturday. Their match against their neighbours, Notts Forest, resulted in a pointless draw. The only other draw was that which resulted from the contest between Grimsby Town and Middlesbrough on the ground of the first-named team. Middlesbrough still languish about midway between the two extremes, while Grimsby stand in the last place but one. We should be surprised if Middlesbrough should keep much above the lower end of the table. The Bolton Wanderers visited Aston Villa and suffered their ninth defeat of the season. They have now allowed eleven games to go by without securing a single victory. They occupy a well-deserved position at the bottom of the table. Sheffield Wednesday were expected to win their match against the Blackburn Rovers, but they went the way of most visiting clubs on Saturday and were beaten by two goals to one. They fill the fourth position on the table, while their visitors are in the third place from the other end. Liverpool are steadily climbing up the table and were able on Saturday to defeat the Wolverhampton Wanderers. Sheffield United disposed of Newcastle, who are steadily declining, while Everton fell to Sunderland.

In the Second Division only three matches were played. Bristol City, at the head of the table, beat Manchester City; Woolwich Arsenal, in the second place, defeated Burnley; while Sunderland, in the third position, disposed of Manchester United. Only two matches were played in the Southern League. Southampton defeated Millwall, and the Bristol Rovers fell to Reading. The home teams secured the majority of victories in the fourth stage of the preliminary competition for the Football Association Cup. Out of twenty matches only three were won by the visitors. Three Second Division clubs now disappear from the competition—Chesterfield, Leicester Fosse, and Burslem Port Vale. The two last were placed out of the running by Wellingborough and St. Helen's Recreation respectively, while Chesterfield were beaten by a team in the same League, Barnsley. The Southern League teams did not do at all badly, though Kettering suffered a reverse. Swindon Town, New Brompton, Luton, Brentford, and Wellingborough are all left to take part in further stages. Two games in the Rugby County Championship competition were decided on Saturday. Devonshire, after a hard struggle at Cranborne, were successful against the Cornwall fifteen, who retired defeated by a goal. It was expected that when the teams representing Lancashire and Yorkshire met at Liverpool, success would attend the visitors, but the game on Saturday ended in a draw of a try each. This makes the premiership of the Division once more an open question. Durham have defeated Yorkshire, and they have now to meet Lancashire. Oxford University were defeated at Wandsworth Common by the Harlequins, after a splendid contest, by a goal and three tries to a goal. In the match between Richmond and the London Scottish, at Richmond, the home team played the better game and won by two goals (one penalty) and two tries to nothing.

After their fine display against Blackheath on Saturday, the heavy defeat of Cambridge by Edinburgh Academicals must be described as unexpected. The Academicals won by 3 goals 1 try to 0, and, though for the major portion of the game Cambridge fully held their own, there is no question that during the last twenty minutes they were outstayed and outplayed. The Academicals gave a superb display, and in the concluding period of the game played football, individually and collectively, of the very highest class. Cambridge, on the other hand, after making a plucky fight of it for about fifty minutes, went all to pieces, and were simply overrun by their opponents. The forwards at times made some excellent loose rushes, and their tackling until towards the end was always keen, but they were beaten in the tight and at the line-out all through. Good as their work in the loose occasionally was, however, they never came away together like the Academicals. While Cambridge were being defeated, Oxford were winning easily against Monkstown, the ultimate result being a win for the Dark Blues by four goals to nil. The Oxonians showed distinct improvement. Harder work was done in the scrum, and the result only serves to confirm the opinion that they are an "in-and-out" side who will do very well one match and very badly the next. No prominent player has been so much "discussed" as J. E. Raphael. His merits and demerits are a fruitful topic of conversation in Rugger circles. Raphael just got his blue, and no more, last year, and though he played in all three games for England, he is too daring in his opportunism to command universal confidence. This season he is rather more reckless than last, and if his career as a "front-ranker" be meteoric, he certainly has some great qualities. R. T. Neilson, one of the four brothers who have all played for Scotland, may this season be the Scottish International back. He is about the soundest defender playing three-quarters North of the Tweed. Neilson has already played for Scotland at half and three-quarters, so that if he is chosen as back he will have filled three positions.

With reference to the allegation that favouritism has a good deal to do with the selection of the Rugby XV. at Oxford, a "Pall Mall" correspondent has been making further inquiries. He writes :—Disappointed persons have before now insinuated that places in Varsity fifteens and elevens are not always gained by sheer merit, but no one has gone quite so far as An Old Oxonian. He made the fatal error of instancing a specific case of hardship—that of Fearnside, of Queen's, whom he called a forward of proved ability, on the strength of an appearance for Cheshire. The system of selection in vogue at Oxford is in itself a sufficient answer to such an injudicious charge. When the teams for the various trial games have to be chosen, the captains of the respective colleges send in to the committee a list of the best men up, in their opinion. The committee then select the sides. This system might admit of partiality on the part of the college captains, if one can think of a man sacrificing his Varsity for the sake of a personal whim, but if any one is thereby debarred, the fault does not lie with the committee. Nor does it lie with the system. A good man playing regularly in college games is bound to be spotted, and if he has come up with anything of a school or other reputation (Raphael and Buck are instances in point) he will be played in the freshmen's match, and his form will be closely watched. There are so many men with equal claims to a place that the real difficulty is not to find good men but to select the best men. As to the specific instance quoted, the facts which may be taken as authoritative, are as follows : Fearnside's name was not sent in with the names of other Queen's men, for the simple reason that he has not been playing footer at all. Last season Fearnside played three-quarters for his college. It naturally follows, therefore, that the Oxford committee knew nothing of his claims to be considered a forward of proved ability as Old Oxonian described him.

At length we have struck a vein of good sport in the hunting field which it is to be hoped may prove lasting. On almost every day last week, and in all parts of the country, brilliant runs were obtained, hounds running both far and fast and giving their followers enough to do to keep on terms. The enjoyment of the chase was, however, marred by a sad fatality which befell Mr. F. B. Dugdale, V. C., a lieutenant in the 5th Lancers, on Thursday. During a run with the North Cotswold he put his horse at a post-and-rail fence of no very great size or difficulty. At the place where he took off there was, unfortunately, a slight hollow, and the surface drainage, collecting in it, had rendered the ground soft. The horse's feet sank deeply in, the animal made an abortive attempt to clear the fence, and the rail not giving way, turned over on its rider, who did not long survive the terrible injuries he received. Mr. Dugdale's career in the army had been brilliant in the extreme. He received the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Ladysmith, where he rescued two wounded men under a hot fire, and had filled more than one staff appointment with credit and ability. It was the irony of fate that he should have survived through a score of hard-fought engagements, escaped the deadly epidemic which was even more fatal than the enemy's bullets, and that then he should have returned home to meet his death in the hunting field at a comparatively easy fence.

An interesting announcement was made recently to the effect that the Flint and Denbigh hounds has been vaccinated in order to ensure them against distemper. The result of the experiment thus undertaken by Mr. Owen Williams and Mr. R. W. Williams Wynn, the joint masters of the pack, will be awaited with not a little curiosity and interest. The subject of vaccinating for distemper has been under the consideration of the Masters of Foxhounds Association for some time, but although several experiments were made no definite conclusions were arrived at. It seems, however, that the Masters of the Flint and Denbigh pack cannot claim to be the first to have adopted this safeguard against distemper. Colonel Howell, who held office with the Tivyside hounds for nineteen years, states in a letter to the "Field" that on assuming the mastership in 1871 he took to vaccination, and thereafter scarcely lost a puppy, whereas previously deaths had been frequent. Foxhounds are liable to numerous accidents, whether from over-zealous and "thrusting" followers, from poison carelessly placed by gamekeepers for the destruction of vermin, from passing trains when in hot pursuit of their quarry they run the lines of rail; but one scarcely supposed they could incur any risk through contact with electric wires. Through this agency, however, one of Mr. Gerard's hounds was killed last week. While drawing a covert the pack crossed an uncovered electric wire communicating with an adjacent colliery, and the result was that one of the hounds was killed instantaneously, while several others received severe injuries, which fortunately, however, proved not to be fatal.

As the Cambridge Trial Eights are now definitely fixed for December 6, both isthmian tussles will be rowed on the same day this year. Only little more than a fortnight's practice remains, and exceptional interest is being taken in the progress of the crews on either river. At Oxford, President Long has done his "survival of the fittest" work excellently. In material the two provisional eights are all that could be desired for composing a couple of really first-class crews. No. 1 crew is stroked by E. G. Monier-Williams (University), who occupied a similar position in the winning "Ladies" crew at Henley this year. Other notable oarsmen included are Messrs. C. A. Wallis who rowed bow in the winning Trials Eight last year, W. W. Field, of Varsity Sculls fame, J. G. Milburn, the "Blue," H. M. Farrer, who rowed at Henley last July, and Viscount Tiverton, who also rowed in the winning eight at Moulsford last year. No. 2 crew is equally well manned. G. C. Drinkwater (Wadham) is at stroke. He will be remembered as bow of last year's Oxford eight, and stroke of the Leander eight both at Henley and Cork this year. Among others he is supported by Messrs. D. Milburn, the "Blue," V. Fleming, an old Etonian eightsman; C. G. Pearson, who rowed in the winning Trials Eight last year; and T. G. Brocklebank, a very promising bow oarsman. Except an occasional interchange of seats, to ensure equality of weight, &c., it is understood that no further alterations of a drastic nature will be made. The crews will go into strict training on Saturday next at the latest. It may be said that not for many years has the material at the disposal of the President been so individually good. Even thus early, both combinations possess strength of a high order, individual form of a good standard, and watermanship which is only attained by long experience in racing-boats. Their future progress will be watched with considerable interest generally.

So far the Cambridge President has not called upon any Blues, and perhaps he is wise. For one thing, most of the Blues have been in training for some little time for the Coxwainless Fours and "Colquhouns" races, and a rest will be beneficial. There is plenty of sound material at the disposal of President Chapman otherwise, moreover; enough, in fact, to get three eights afloat if necessary. Unless downright imperative, therefore, it is hardly likely that any of the old Parliamentary hands will be included this year. No. 1 crew is stroked by M. V. Smith (Trinity Hall), who also strocked the winning Thames eight at Henley last July. Other oarsmen of note engaged are Messrs. H. A. Beale, C. L. Fortescue, B. C. Johnstone, J. K. Warneford, and J. Esden. G. H. Johnstone (First Trinity) is setting the work in No. 2 crew. He is another oarsman who has rapidly built up a reputation on the Cam. The best known of those supporting him are Messrs J. F. Kingdon, R. A. Nelson who stroked the losing Trial Eight in 1901, C. R. Watkins, and H. Sanger. In their case also the individual work is sound enough. There are no ugly bodies in either crew, while a good lengthy swing and plenty of life are features of the rowing. Frankly speaking, however, the appearance and performance of the Cambridge combinations have been somewhat conflicting up to date. Further changes, especially as regards a reconstruction of thwarts, are probable, which effectually puts any real criticism out of court at this stage. Thanks to fine weather and excellent coaching in the main, both the "Torpids" and "Lents" crews promise to be well above the usual standard next term. A word of praise is due to the numerous senior oarsmen and others who devote most of their spare time in teaching the young idea how to row. It is satisfactory, moreover to note that more gig-pair tubbingis now indulge in on both rivers. There is nothing like this to teach the individual and point out his faults. In the crew he has to adapt himself to the others, but in a tub you can more easily show him his faults.

THE DELHI DURAAR AND THE BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The 1st of January, 1903, is approaching, and the Government of India has already notified as to the holidays to be observed by Government officials as well as by the general public. Most of all the Government offices are closed, if I mistake not, till the 8th of January next, whereas the employee of the Banks were until now expecting that Government would publish the list of holidays to be observed by the Banks in India under the Negotiable Instruments Act, but now I learn from a reliable source that we would have no holiday on account of the Coronation in India of his Majesty the King Edward the VII. If Government is under the impression that by closing the Banks the business of the mercantile world will be interfered with I would point out that if the Banks are allowed to close their offices from the 4th to the 7th January, 1903, there will be no hitch whatever in the business, and everything will go on as usual when the Banks are closed for three or four days successively. I hope Government will reconsider the matter and allow us the holidays abovementioned, i. e., from the 4th to the 7th January next, for which the unfortunate quill drivers of the Banks and their general staff will feel highly obliged.—Yours, &c.,

G. A. TURKHUD.

SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

J. M. CURSETJEE vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee further heard at the High Court, yesterday, the suit brought by J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State, in which he claimed a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful act of the Government of Bombay; and asked that the Government resolution No. 7846 of the 6th November, 1899, might be ordered to be set aside; and for costs.

The plaintiff appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Scott, continuing his remarks on behalf of the defendant, referred to 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 24, and remarked that there was the statutary exemption of the defendant from being sued which the charter of the court could not override. Counsel had looked through the charter of the court, but found nothing therein to favour the exemption. If the Governor in Council were exempt from such suits as these, so was the Secretary of State in Council. The East India Company had the power of compulsorily retiring their servants, and had equally the power of censuring them. In this case the Governor in Council, by their resolution, said they thought at first of dismissing the plaintiff, but in consideration of his long service, only censured him, reduced him in the rank of Deputy Collectors, and ordered his retirement at the age of 55. The plaintiff imputed his disgrace to the Hon. Mr. Nugent, individually; but the learned counsel said the resolution was the act of the Governor in Council. He cited an authority to show that a confidential communication from a high Government servant to another could not be made the subject of a suit for libel. It had been held that it would be injurious to the public interests to allow such an action to proceed. Such a document as the resolution in question was privileged, and could not be made the subject of an action. It was an act of State, and as such absolutely privileged; and the document containing the resolution could not be produced in a suit, as it would be contrary to public policy. A copy had been sent to the plaintiff in this case, and he had set it out fully in the plaint. Counsel admitted it had been sent to the Commissioner of the division through the Collector of Poona, to the Accountant General, and to the Secretariat office. The learned Advocate said he would not say that there was no cause of action here; but assuming that there was, still the suit was not maintainable. The communication from the Government was sent only to the officers, to whom it was absolutely necessary to send it for the work of administration. The plaintiff had sent a notice to the Government that, failing to obtain justice from the Government of Bombay or the Government of India, he would file a suit for the libellous statements made in the resolution. Probably, said the learned counsel, the statements were libellous "per se," apart from any question of malice.

His Lordship: It is curious that in the notice no express malice is charged.

Mr. Scott said nothing was said in the notice about express malice, but the person who drew the plaint had inserted express malice therein. Mr. Scott therefore said it was not the same cause of action. It was a mere accident, Mr. Scott remarked that the document had come into the possession of the plaintiff. It had gone to him by some mistake.

The plaintiff, in addressing the court on his own behalf, said he wished the case should not be heard piecemeal. He implored the court not to dispose of the case on the first four preliminary issues which Mr. Scott had raised. He wished the fifth issue to be heard with them.

His Lordship enquired if Mr. Scott had any objection to the fifth issue being heard with the other four.

Mr. Scott said he had no objection.

His Lordship to plaintiff: Very well, Mr. Jehangir, we will hear the fifth issue together with the first four.

The plaintiff said he had some experience of law, and he had collected in a book many of the authorities bearing upon his case, which he would hand to his Lordship. He thought that the authorities would show that there were material points in his favour.

Mr. Scott said if the plaintiff mentioned the names of the cases he would get them from the library and hand them to his lordship.

The plaintiff said he would prefer to show to his Lordship his own collection of cases, and his Lordship might ponder over them during the vacation. (A laugh.) The plaintiff then referred to a report in Hansard of a case which came before the House of Commons. He then argued that the Government of Bombay could not be allowed to plead privilege in their legal monopoly of slander. Plaintiff continued to read from his book of printed judgments, and said he was sure his Lordship would decide the point of privilege in his favour. He then referred to some of the authorities which had been cited by the Advocate-General, and exclaimed with vehemence "Are we to be told that there is no remedy against the Government of Bombay?" Plaintiff said there was a maxim that the King can do no wrong; but there was another maxim, that the duty of a judge is to amplify his jurisdiction; and plaintiff hoped that his Lordship would do him justice. He had not come to this court of his own accord; he had been forced to come to it. If the King can do no wrong, his ministers can, and they were liable to justice.

His Lordship: If it be an act of State, the Government are not liable—that is Mr. Scott's argument.

Plaintiff said the question was whether the libel was an act of State, and even if it was an act of State, the further question was whether it was legal or illegal. In this case according to the direction of high legal authorities in England, it was illegal. If the East India Company could be sued and cast in damages, why not the Bombay Government? It was admitted that a corporation could be sued for libel of its servants. Plaintiff said there were a couple of decisions of the Madras High Court, which showed that the Government could be sued for libel as a corporation.

His Lordship: You see, Mr. Jehangir, you are citing a lot of authorities which have no application here. Mr. Scott admitted that a corporation of a joint stock constitution could be sued for malicious libel of its servants; but not the Government.

Plaintiff said what was wrong could not be protected whether in a corporation or a Government. That was a point which his lordship would have to decide. Government had power to dismiss him (plaintiff), but they had no power to slander his character, which was his property. To charge a man with dishonesty and fraud was beyond the statutary power of the Government. They had the power to dismiss him, but not without due care and inquiry.

His Lordship: You admitted that Government had the power to dismiss you. Please don't cite cases on points which you do not adhere to.

Plaintiff said he admitted the Governments power to dismiss, but it must be after due care and proper enquiry. If the Government chose to charge him with dishonesty and fraud, they could not put forward the plea of privilege or public policy. Such a plea could not be urged where something illegal had been done. It must be a point of public policy that a public servant should not be slandered. If Government servants were to be slandered with impunity, where would they be? That was what he wanted his Lordship to remember. Is public policy to be maintained by the calumniation of public servants? There were hundreds of Government servants, who had been calumniated by Government, who had not the courage to go against the Government; but who were watching this case with considerable interest.

Plaintiff, continuing his remarks, hoped his Lordship would be good enough to hear him at some further length.

His Lordship: I will, Mr. Jehangir, hear you to the end. It is my public duty.

Plaintiff said that even a Government servant could not be dismissed at the mere will and pleasure of Government. He cited the case of Hughes vs. The Secretary of State, 7 Bengal L. R., 688, which showed that a suit would lie against the Government for wrongful dismissal. In another case, the plaintiff said the Secretary of State for being compulsorily placed on the pension list. No Government servant was safe in his employ if such a doctrine could be upheld; it would shake the whole Covenanted Service to its foundations. Every master has the right to dismiss his servant, but no master, the plaintiff urged, has the right to slander his servant. Statutary powers had been given to the Government, but those powers could not be exceeded. If they are exceeded a court of justice would intervene and see that justice was done. In his own case, the Government had acted unnecessarily, arbitrarily and oppressively. There was no word in the statute authorising the Government to slander their servant. The section which authorised the Government to dismiss, reprimand, or censure a servant, the plaintiff submitted, was only permissive, not imperative. In his own case, said the plaintiff, the libel and slander were wholly unnecessary. The preliminary issues, said the plaintiff, were no bar to his lordship looking into the whole of his case; and they were no bar to his lordship's jurisdiction.

The plaintiff had not finished his remarks at the rising of the court.

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THE FAMINE.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	1304	15797	21101
Central Provinces	365	364	729
Total British Provinces ..	1669	20161	21830
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	711	711
Baroda	1144	3885	5029
Bombay Native States ...	1063	1310	2373
Total Native States ...	2207	4906	8113
Grand Total ..	3876	25067	29943

Name of Province.	Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	785	14070	14855	— 6246
Central Provinces	17	1843	1860	+ 1131
Total British Provinces ...	802	15913	16715	— 5115
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	606	606	— 105
Baroda	960	4060	5020	— 9
Bombay Native States ...	256	1295	1551	— 822
Total Native States ...	1216	5961	7177	— 936
Grand Total ...	2018	21874	23892	— 6051

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

THE memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 29th November states.—There was rain in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. The fall was below an inch except in two talukas of Ahmednagar and one of Sholapur and Poona, where it ranged from one to two inches. The standing crops are in good condition. The prices of food-grains fell in all the affected districts except Ahmedabad where they were almost stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 6,293 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Decrease.
Workers ...	1,141	109	432
Dependants ...	214	176	38
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages ...	19,792	14,069	5,723
Total ...	21,147	14,854	6,293

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows :—

District.	On Relief works including dependants.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Bijapur ...	—295	—1,969
Sholapur ...	—228	—1,115
Ahmedabad ...	—47	—1,779
Ahmednagar ...	...	—722
Poona ...	...	—188
Net Total ...	—570	—5,723

One large work in Bajapur and one in Ahmedabad and two small works in Sholapore were closde.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CALEDONIA.

THE following passengers will sail to-day at 4-30 p. m. per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien from the Victoria Dock No. 7 direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 4 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 3 p.m. with all their baggage :—

FOR COLOMBO.

Mr and Mrs Rustomjee and 5 children and ayah
Mrs Framjee
Mr Jeenabhai
Mr Muncherjee
Mr Dhunjibhoy
Mr Dotto
Mr Oubert
Mr Bolcaw
Mr Munchiw
Mr Junianus

FOR SINGAPORE.

Mrs Goldstein
Mrs Zambeili and child
Reverend Father Vinoligal
Reverend Father Vierson
Reverend Father Vayset
Mr Madarakis
Reverend Father Monteiro

FOR SAIGON.

Mr Herry de Mayrena
Reverend Father Camille
Reverend Father Vital
Reverend Father Robert
Reverend Father Albert
Reverend Father Decopineau

FOR QUINHON.—Reverend Father Rainaau

FOR TOURNE.

Reverend Father Delareaux
Mr Julleo Relraic
Mr F Buel

FOR HAIPHONG.

Mr Paul Fournier
Reverend Father De Coomsc
Reverend Father Welslaude
Reverend Father Barlier
Reverend Father Delavet
Reverend Father Pirot
Mr Gauided
Mr and Mrs Niercw
Mr Philipot
Mrs De Lavison and infant

FOR HONGKONG.

Mr C Brown
Mr H Jiwanjee

FOR NAGASAKI.—Reverend Father Catel

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr Le General Cederoff
Reverend Father Montagu
Mr Bouriechaux

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 13TH DECEMBER.

The Maiden Horse Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga 14 3/4
Capt Benwell's ch aus m Aurcole
Mr R G Baldock's br aus m La Regena by Dunceld—Rosebud aged
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith II, 14 1 3/4
Mr Mill's br e h Misty by Petronel—Hazy 5 years
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 4 or 5 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 6 years
Mr A W P's bl aus m Ceeder 14 1 1/2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2

The Maiden Arab Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer aged
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1/2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox 3 years
Capt Browning's ch a h Tirah 14
Mr Ah Bin Talib's g a h Reeman
Mr N E Mehta's ch a h Silvermane
H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Young Martaban 13 3 1/2
Mr P F Fischer's b a h Talisman aged
Messrs Essuff Sheriff and Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Young Roberts 14
Capt Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever 13 3

The Maiden Pony Plate—Distance 1/2 mile.

Mr R G Baldock's ch aus m Auric by Yetman—Indianant 13 3 1/2
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 13 3 3/4
Mr George's bl aus m Ena 14 3/4
Mr Jone's b aus m Bellevue 14 1 by wire
Capt Heale's br aus m Brave Gir 14 1/2
Mr T C Naples b aus m Sunflower 14

The December Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h GreyFox 13 2
Mr Murray's ch a h Nonpariel 13 2
Mr Fercy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3/4
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14

The Novice Plate—Distance 1/2 Mile

H H The Crown Prince of Bhopal's g a h Herlia 14
Messrs E Sheriff and Sahad bin Foaraj's b a h Young Roberts 14
Mr A R Obayed's b a h King Edward 13 3 1/2
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Jairovla 13 2 1/2
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3
Mr George's b a h Alexis 13 3 1/2
Mr Abdool Aziz Saif's g a h Arabistan 13 3 1/2
Major Murray's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3/4
Mr Sabyne's b a g Little Arthur 13 3 1/2
Mr R A Willis' b a h Jena 13 2
Col Anderson's b a h Little Oriental 13 1 1/4
Mr Sassoon Ezekel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1 2
Mr S A Wached's b a h Obyan 14 2 1 2
H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Young Martaban 13 3 1/2
Mr P F Fiescher's b a h Sincere 13 3 1/2
Lt Vaughan's br g Maintop 13 3 by wire

The Old Year Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox 13 3
Mr Murray's ch a h Nonpariel 13 2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla 13 1 3/4
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler 13 1 1/2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1/2 by wire
Mr G K's g a h Dispute 13 3

Second Entries close 6 p.m. Tuesday 9th December 1902.

NOTICE.

Bombay 2nd Extra Meeting, Saturday, 20th December 1902
Selling Plate—Allowance.
Add—Ponies measured since 31st March 1895 7lb.
Bombay 3rd Extra Meeting Saturday, 27th December, 1902,
Welter Plate—For 10st 7lb read 10st 7lb W. I.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy., W. I. T. C.

THE LL. B. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Not forgetting your able protest in 1892 against the paper set in history at the Matriculation Examination of that year, and having myself addressed a letter to you a couple of years back on a similar subject, I am tempted to say a few words on the papers set at the final LL. B. Examination of this year. The paper set at the LL. B. Examination have caused great excitement and anxiety among the student class in general as well as among those interested in the study of law. In short, in spite of the instructions to every examiner in every examination of our University, that there should be no violent change of standard in the papers, the papers set at this year's LL. B. examination display a change of standard which is more than violent. No reasonable man of culture can justly complain of any laudatory attempts on the part of our examiners to check the system of cramming or to test the real knowledge of a well prepared candidate, but to alter the existing state of affairs by a change of standard hitherto unheard of, is inflicting a serious hardship on the poor candidates. This year's papers at the LL. B. examination have given more than one reason for complaint. It cannot be denied that the papers were very difficult, nay, such as could not stand comparison with those of former years, and in addition to that, there seems to be a change for the worse in the nature of the questions. In support of my contention I will cite the papers set in Torts and Contracts, respectively. The Law of Torts is essentially a branch of English law. There is no codified law of Torts for India, or any other legislative enactments on the subject. The book prescribed for the examination is Sir Frederick Pollock's Law of Torts (acknowledged by many to be the best work on Torts). Now, Sir, this book extending over 541 pages treats solely of the English Law of Torts. It would be in vain for any one to find out from Pollock how far and with what limitation has the English Law of Torts been accepted in India and yet such questions were put at this year's examination. Nothing could be more detrimental to the interests of a well prepared candidate. Nothing could be more absurd, unjust, and unwarranted than such capricious whims on the part of the examiners. Twenty two marks are assigned for two of such questions, add to that eight more about a question depending for its solution on the Hotel Keeper's Liability Act, an Act with which the candidate has nothing to do, and of whose existence he may be seen unaware. If then, one has to bring 50 p. c. in the total in addition to 30 p. c. in each paper, how can he do so, if he runs the risk of losing 30 out of 100 marks, for no fault if his own. Is this not a matter against which a due protest should be made? What ought to have been done in the paper in Torts is done in the paper in Contracts, and so much the worse for the candidate. Hitherto the practice has been to confine the paper in Torts to the English law (with liberty to the candidates to cite Indian decisions if possible), and to assign a greater number of marks in Contracts to questions from the Indian Contract Act, but his year's paper in Contract evinces a lack of discretion in apportioning marks. Most of the questions are set from the English Law of Contracts, and consequently the questions from the Indian Contract Act carry few marks. The reverse ought to have been the case. With regard to the papers in other subjects, any one well versed in law, will see, on a comparison with those of former years, that this year's papers are undoubtedly very difficult and above the competency and average capacity of a well prepared LL. B. candidate. The problems set in Hindu and Mahomedan Law, Civil Procedure, and Criminal Law, would have graced the papers of any other law examination but the LL. B. In Mahomedan law, a problem extended over 23 lines, enough, I think, to take a candidate's breath out. The only paper (though by no means an easy one), but against which one cannot reasonably complain, is that set in Equity. That my complaint against the papers is not unfounded may be verified from the fact that many a well prepared candidate had to leave the Examination Hall after seeing the papers in Hindu Law and Contracts, respectively. Simply because a very large number passed last year under the hands of the same set of examiners is no reason whatsoever for making this year's examination so very difficult as has not been heard of in the whole history of our University examinations.—Yours, &c.,

A GRADUATE.

MARRIED UNDER MISREPRESENTATION.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Virji Khetsey charged Mowjee Kala, a Bania, with cheating in respect of Rs. 706.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Mankar, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused came to Bombay about six months ago with a woman named Kaloo and her daughter Moti and two other women. He gave the Dasa Shrimali Bania caste in Bombay to understand that he was their casteman and that Kaloo was his wife and Moti his daughter. Under such representation he married the girl Moti to the complainant's brother Heerachand, and obtained from the complainant Virji a sum of Rs. 706 as a present for the bride. Out of this money the accused bought some gold and then returned to Lathi in Kathiawar. On finding him suddenly become rich, the police in his native town became suspicious and arrested him. Enquiries were made and the accused made a statement regarding the marriage. The complainant then came to know that the girl whom his brother had married did not belong to his own caste. The girl Moti on being questioned by her husband admitted that she was a "kumbhar" (potter) by caste and not Dasa Shrimali, and was married under false pretences. The complainant then instituted proceedings against the accused, charging him with cheating.

The accused in his defence admitted having received the money and having got the girl Moti married to Heerachand, but denied having deceived the complainant. He stated he had informed the complainant that Kaloo was not his lawful wife and that she was a "Kumbhar" by caste and that the girl Moti was her daughter.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was clear from the evidence that accused gave complainant and others to believe that the girl Moti was a Dasa Shrimali by caste being his legitimate child. A document passed by the accused to the complainant and produced in court showed that the accused had stated to Virji that Moti was his daughter, and got the marriage ceremonies performed according to the customs of the caste. The complainant was foolish in not making proper enquiries, and in not waiting to get information from the native town of the accused. But his haste and folly were no excuse for accused's conduct, and could not be taken as an extenuating circumstance. It was contended on behalf of the accused that the court had no jurisdiction to try the accused as the offence was not extraditable and that the Lathi State authorities had no right to surrender the accused who was not their subject. The Court, however, his Worship remarked, had nothing to do as to how the accused was surrendered. That was a political matter between two Governments. It was sufficient that the accused was before the court and that the offence took place in Bombay. The Magistrate, in passing sentence on the accused, said that such a kind of cheating should be put a stop to, and that the accused be made an example to others. The accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The gold found with him was ordered to be returned to complainant.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT HOWRAH.

EUROPEAN CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

A SENSATIONAL case of attempted wife murder by a European was heard on Friday afternoon in the Court of Mr. H. Le Mesurier, District Magistrate of Howrah, when George William Dale, a well-dressed, middle-aged European, and an engineer in the service of Messrs. John King and Co., engineers and contractors, was charged by Chief Inspector Mathews with attempted murder and causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a razor.

It appears that in April of this year the accused married a Miss Grecian Edwards, a young Englishwoman of considerable personal attractions. The happiness between husband and wife was short-lived, and after a few months of wedded life quarrels frequently took place. These ended, it is alleged, by the accused on the night of the 18th November last attempting to murder his wife by cutting her throat with a razor. Fortunately the wounds inflicted were not so serious as to terminate fatally. Mrs. Dale since her admission into the Howrah General Hospital remained there under treatment until Friday, when she left for the District Magistrate's Court to give her evidence. She looked pale and weak, and her voice was almost inaudible when she deposed to the incident of the 18th ultimo. The accused was brought to Court in charge of a European police officer and placed in the dock.

Complainant, examined by the Magistrate, said: My name is Grecian Dale. My father's name is Edwards. I am a Christian, and was born in England. I reside at present in Telkul Ghat. I am the wife of the accused, George William Dale, who is now in Court. We were married in April of this year. Before my marriage I was employed as a barmaid at the Marlborough Hotel in Calcutta. I remember the night of the 18th November last. I was in my house, No. 20, Telkul Ghat Road, where I lived with my husband.

The Magistrate asked the complainant if she had anyone ever for dinner on the night of the 18th November.

Complainant replied in the affirmative.

Asked the name of the guest, complainant hesitated and added: "I would rather not mention the name."

The Magistrate: Oh yes, I must have it.

Complainant: Mr. H——dined with us that night. The bearer, one of our three servants, was in the house after dinner. Mr. H——left the house after dinner at half past seven. I went to bed at half-past eight, and the bearer went home then. When I went to bed my husband was walking about the house in all the rooms. I had toothache when I went to bed, and my husband and I had had a few words about money. I was grumbling about money and I tried to go to sleep.

He was walking about and kept on trying to wake me up while I was trying to sleep. I didn't speak to him for about two hours before I went to bed. I did not say anything. He told me he was going to write a letter, and he started writing. Then he knelt down by the side of the bed on the side I was lying on for about twenty minutes. He was kneeling down. He then got into bed with his clothes on but no boots and lay down besides me. I had been lying on his side of the bed, but drew back when he got into bed. Then he kept grumbling. I don't know what he said really, for he kept grumbling, and I was trying to sleep. I then turned round and I smacked him in the face. He gave me a good shaking by my arms, and I turned round and cried. He then said I will do it, and pulled me over and held my hands down with one hand and knelt on me. I forget how, but he was kneeling on me somehow to keep my legs down, and he pulled the razor out of his right hand trouser pocket and opened it with one hand and cut my throat. I cannot remember how many cuts he made. I remember just moving my head to get my throat away. That is all I did. He held me a little time afterwards down in the bed, and when I screamed murder three times, he let go. I got out of bed quickly and picked up anything I could find to stop the blood. I told him to get me a bowl of water, and he got me a bowl from the bath-room. He then started putting wet things on the wound. I ran out into the hall, screaming for Mr. Wood to come down. Mr. Wood did not come for some time, and my husband shouted for him. When he came down he saw how things were, and said "I will run for the doctor at once." He went out at once, and I kept running about. My husband tore off the clothes I had on which were soaked with blood, and sticking to my body. I said "I must go to the doctor's at once." He said "No, wait till he comes." I said "I must go, I am bleeding to death." I then got a rug round me and walked down to the hospital. He walked with me to the little gate of the hospital. I met Mr. Wood and he led me to into the hospital, and my husband went back. I was admitted into hospital at once, and my wound attended to.

The Magistrate: I take it you have been there ever since?—Yes. I have come out from hospital to Court this morning.

Accused declined to cross-examine the complainant.

The Magistrate said he would enlarge the accused on bail if he furnished substantial security for a thousand rupees, and adjourned the further hearing of the case to Tuesday next, the 9th instant.

HEAVY THEFT FROM A TOURIST AT COLOMBO.

At Colombo on December 4th, Mr. H. White delivered judgment in the case in which Mathes Rodrigo was charged with the theft of a letter of of credit for £1,000, a 100 franc-note, two ten-dollar notes, Rs. 300 and four Cook's travelling coupons from Mr. W. G. Sewell at the Galle Face Hotel, on the 18th ultimo.

Mr. White recapitulates the facts and describes the case in which the letter of credit lay. The case is distinctive and Mr. Sewell is naturally positive as to its identity and equally naturally unable to demonstrate to third parties, how he knows it is his. He has handled the case for six months and ought to know it. This neat and characteristic letter of credit case was found in the house of the accused on the 19th November. That is not denied, but it is attempted to try and make a presumably sane person to wit, myself, believe that the accused's little daughter found it a year ago on the ground in Main Street, says Mr. White, and that she has since used as a gold thread case. The accused had charge of Mr. Sewell's bed-room at the Hotel at the time he lost the letter of credit, &c., and that very afternoon he was at home on his day off, when the Police found this case in a locked almirah in the accused's house. The little girl said the almirah used to be kept locked and the key on the top of the almirah. Her mother said the almirah had no key, had a small key, had a broken key, had a bad key, had a bad lock, could not be locked, could be locked. That a little girl should find a Brown Brothers American note case and keep it in her work box to hold gold thread is not wildly improbable in itself, and when slippers are introduced which are embroidered with the gold thread by the little girl (a piece of the thread being found in the case by the Police) we have, says Mr. White, an idyllic picture. Infantile industry, priestly, possibly episcopal comfort. But here and there the vision changes: a Brown Brothers note case, identical in every way with the receptacle for the gold thread, containing valuable documents, was stolen from the hotel on the previous night, and strange to relate, the father of the little girl was in charge of the room whence it was stolen. Stranger still, the little red leather case is as clean and sweet as if it had just come from a gentleman's pocket, and not as grubby and greasy as if it had been picked up in the busiest street in the Pettah and kept in constant use for a year in a native house. Mr. White has not the faintest doubt on the subject. The pocket-book belongs to Mr. Sewell and the thief was the accused, and the grossest credulity could not swallow such a story as that of the little girl picking up the case in the Pettah.

The accused is sentenced to two years' hard labour. There is going to be an appeal, it is stated.

THE "Kobe Herald" says that a very serious state of things was discovered by the Police at a railway station west of Hiroshima just before the time arrived for the passing of the train conveying his Imperial Majesty the Emperor from Maiko of Chofu on the 9th inst. A Hiroshima despatch at the 10th states that something serious happened to or near Otake station just before the Imperial train was due. A number of Police Inspectors hurried to the Station, owing, it is stated, to the receipt of a letter reporting that some parties had plotted to do damage to the Imperial train. The authorities, the despatch adds, are keeping the affair very secret. Some explosive was found on the line near Otake station by the Police authorities. Subsequently an engine was sent over the line to test the safety of the track. Happily everything proved to be in order and the Imperial train proceeded on its way in safety. Otake is the seventh station on the Sanyo line from Hiroshima and is situated between Kuba and Iwakuni. It is to be hoped that the men responsible for this attempt to perpetrate a diabolical piece of work will be discovered.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Horses, unlike ostriches, are not usually supposed to be omnivorous, but one that died suddenly near Melbourne the other day was found to have swallowed six pounds of lead, a wire nail, three pieces of steel wire, fragments of glass, small stones, and a hair-pin. The animal was allowed to graze around a rifle butt, and thus acquired a fatal taste for bullets and metallic odds-and-ends. It would be interesting to know if the Remount Department noticed any such depraved taste among the horses in South Africa.

Apropos of Mr. Chamberlain's school days, the "Free Lance" mentions that one of the Colonial Secretary's schoolfellows when he was at University College School was Tom Hood the younger, who died at an early age. In a letter which he wrote to his sister, young Hood said: "There is a fellow here called Chamberlain, who will end by becoming Commander-in-Chief, Prime Minister, Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Grand Mogul."

Paris is to have its great toy fair like that of Leipzig, which, established in 1458, increases ever year. The Syndicated Chamber of French Toy-makers with M. Roussel at the head, have arranged that this first French fair shall take place next spring. By fixing it some time ahead they ensure that the new models will make their appearance early in the year. It is believed a regular fair will cause the work of making toys to be more regular. All kinds of industries in connection with play-things will be admitted under the control of a committee. Why does not England inaugurate some such fair? Is it because most of its toys are made in Germany?

How strange are the ways of the Celestial? The royal road to official success in China is still inefficiency and stupidity. According to the Sin Wen Pao, a comedy in real life illustrative of this has just been played by the Empress Dowager, Chung-chi, and the Public Censor. The latter reported to the Throne that Chu, an official of high standing, was ignorant of all foreign and diplomatic affairs and quite unfit for office. The Public Censor, in accordance with his duty, asked that Chu be dismissed. Chu, satisfied with the justice of the charges, at once resigned. To the surprise of everybody, however, the Empress Dowager issued an Imperial decree declaring him a most exemplary servant, Chu was reinstated and promoted.

Mr. George Allison has this very pretty verse on "The Sandial" in this month's "Munsey's Magazine":—

Serene he stands among the flowers,
And only marks Life's sunny hours.
For him dark days do not exist—
The brazen faced old optimist!

Herr Gustav Koch, of Berlin, proposes to construct a boat which will be able to fly. The experiments, he says, will be conducted on water, by means of which the dangers of cross country trial trips would be avoided. He recently showed to the German Society for Aerial Navigation his invention which consists of a low, flat and light motor-boat floating on the surface of the water. It has adjustable steering apparatus and horizontal sails. He states that in his experiments with the boat he found he could lift it entirely out of the water by aid of the motor and horizontal sails. He also said he could steer it in any direction and attain a great speed, as it skimmed over the surface of the water.

Possibly the longest word in the English language occurs in a recent publication of the New York Census Bureau, containing a digest of the most important patents granted on chemical compounds. Hydrotriamidodimethylphenylacridine—under certain treatment—produces a greenish-yellow colour when applied to cotton. This is the way it comes about: It is an amidobenzoflavine produced by transforming the nitrotetrammidoditolylphenylmethan of amidoditolylphenylmethan into pentamidodi-tolilphenylmethan. For farther particulars the reader must apply to the editor of the Census Bureau.

The following advertisement appeared in the agony column of the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse": "Boston is cordialst pray to fetch a letter by the office." What the advertiser apparently desired to say was: "Boston is earnestly requested to fetch a letter from the office of this paper."

The demolition of the house in which Sir Francis Chantrey lived for twenty-seven years will almost synchronise with the sixty-first anniversary of his death there on November 25, 1841. The sculptor—whose name is perpetuated in that of the Chantrey Fund, under which modern works of art to the value of about £2,500 annually are procured for the nation—bought Nos. 29 and 30, Lower Belgrave-place, soon after his marriage, threw the two houses into one, and renamed them No. 1, Eccleston-street. Since then, however, Chantrey House has become No. 102, Buckingham Palace-road. If Chantrey was not a great sculptor, he had produced in the studio behind this house two acceptable busts of Sir Walter Scott—at the dispersal of the Peel heirlooms, 1900, one of these realised £2,250—that of James Watt, and the Sleeping Children of Lichfield Cathedral.

Jocular of spirit and free of speech, Chantrey used to add greatly to the humours of Varnishing Day at the Academy. One chill morning he affected to warm his hands before a picture by Turner, in which glowing orange formed a conspicuous part of the scheme. "Turner," he exclaimed, "this is the only comfortable place in the room. Is it true, as I have heard, that you have a commission to paint a picture for the Sun Fire Office?" And from Turner he would pass to Constable who wrote of the varnishing days in 1826: "He (Chantrey) works now and then on my pictures. Yesterday he joined our group, and, after exhausting his jokes on my landscape, he took up a dirty palette, threw it at me, and was off." The sculptor's resemblance to Shakespeare "very nearly made him a coxcomb."

There has been some attention drawn lately to the question of juvenile offenders. London magistrates have been refusing to deal with cases of children accused of crime, and one declared that the police would be bringing him children in arms next. The question of starting Children's Courts, such as exist in American centres, has been mooted. In South Africa, however, there is a short way out of the difficulty—so far, at least, as the natives are concerned. The juvenile criminal is "indentured," and presumably all goes well with him from that time forth.

Here is a copy of an official announcement in 'The Midland News,' of Cradock, in Cape Colony. It is headed Juvenile Offenders for Apprenticeship. Whereas Malgas, a coloured lad aged about 13 years and Isaac and Magwan, coloured lads aged about 9 years, were, on the 8th September, 1902, convicted of the crime of stock theft, before the Court of the Resident Magistrate of Cradock, and sentenced to be apprenticed to some fit and proper person, in terms of Section 1 of Act 8 of 1889, until they attain the age of 21 years. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive applications in writing up to 4 p. m. on the 25 October, 1902, from persons wishing to have the convicted offenders above-mentioned apprenticed to them, at which time such applications will be decided upon. Lancelot M. Harison, Resident Magistrate. Resident Magistrate's Office, Cradock, 12th September, 1902.

About nine years having passed over the heads of Mazwan and Isaac, they will have some twelve years of "apprenticeship" to undergo. At the expiration of that time the civilizing and ameliorating influence of the person to whom they are indentured ought to have made a decided impression. For twelve years they will be in the absolute control of a master practically unsupervised, who may or may not be a man who has made a study of the subject of the moral education of the inferior races. The plan has one great merit—it saves trouble for everybody. Except, perhaps, Isaac and Magwan.

The "idiomatic expression" of Mr. Albert Chevalier's songs before the Royal party at Sandringham is said to have been attentively studied by the Kaiser. So it may be assumed that a new accomplishment has been added to that versatile Monarch's store. The Kaiser's own rendering of "Wot fur do 'e love oi" and "The Future Mr. 'Awkins" should be worth hearing; but we fear it will be confined to his intimate circle.

What is a bare outline? Mr. John Wilson, of Durham, has generous ideas of the subject. Rising in the House of Commons at the beginning of the sitting, he announced a petition against the Education Bill. Then adjusting his spectacles he began to read the document with great deliberation. At first the Speaker took no notice. Then it struck him apparently that the performance was unusually long. He bore it for a brief space, then fidgeted in his chair, and finally stopped Mr. Wilson, telling him that he was not entitled to read the petition word for word. Having had an innings of a couple of minutes, instead of the usual five seconds or so, the Member for Durham explained in these words; I may say Mr. Speaker, that I want to give you a bare outline of what the petition is." Whereupon Mirth admitted the House of her crew.

One of the first duties that have fallen to Sir Marcus Samuel to perform as Lord Mayor of London was the acknowledgment, of the final instalment of the American subscription to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund. The collection of a sum approaching £15,000 by the American Committee is a notable piece of evidence in favour of the view that the two nations have drawn closer to one another. It is only the youngest of Americans who cannot remember a time when the collection of money for such a purpose would have been an utterly impossible thing in the United States. No good American cares about the monarchical position; but many are found now who will go out of their way to honour a great personality and to perform a courtesy toward a friendly nation.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given to cease recruiting for the cavalry service, excepting the Household regiments, for the present.

In the House of Commons Mr. Brodrick has informed Sir Edgar Vincent that the average annual cost of a private in the Army is approximately as follows: Infantry of Line, £52 6s. 4d.; Cavalry of Line, £58 16s. 9d.; Militia (Infantry), £18 12s. 6d.; Imperial Yeomanry, £19 13s. 6d.; Volunteers, £6. The cost of Infantry and Cavalry respectively after April 1, 1904, when the increased pay takes effect, will be £59 6s. 1d. and £65 16s. 6d. These figures indicate one thing very clearly, and that is that the Volunteer Force is extraordinarily economical.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in his inaugural address at Dublin on the 3rd inst., dwelt in the most flattering terms on the services of the Royal Army Medical Corps during the late war. The praise bestowed was well deserved. The Irishman by nature seems particularly fitted for the profession of the medical man; it is well known how many of our best Army doctors hail from the Emerald Isle, and we cannot but endorse the President's statement that "no branch of the service behaved with greater heroism and long-suffering than our splendid brethren in the R. A. M. C. in South Africa."

On Saturday the following order was issued on War Office authority:—"It has been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that a practice prevails in many canteens of serving malt liquors in large measures, from which parties of soldiers drink together. Earl Roberts is of opinion that such a practice tends to induce habits of excessive drinking, and therefore directs that in future malt liquor is not to be served in canteens in any larger measure than a pint. An alteration in the "Rules for the management of refreshment branches of garrison and regimental institutes" giving effect to the above order will shortly be issued, but in the meantime the above instructions are to be acted upon. Earl Roberts is further of opinion that the introduction of glass measures containing half-a-pint and one pint, instead of the cans now in general use, would conduce to the comfort of the men, and directs that their introduction should be gradually effected as funds permit."

Considerable public feeling has been aroused in York in reference to the reduction to the ranks by Court-martial of Sergeant Robert Leonard, 6th Dragoon Guards, for having sent a letter to the Secretary of State for War direct, which was held to be conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and on Saturday night a public meeting was held in support of a petition, which is being signed asking for his reinstatement. The petition expresses the belief that Leonard sent the letter in what he considered the interests of the Service, actuated by the desire to promote the increase of recruiting and the prevention of desertion, and because he thought it necessary to speak out for his King and country. The De Grey Rooms, in which the gathering took place, were packed, and an overflow meeting had to be held in the Exhibition Square. A committee was afterwards appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Brodrick informed Mr. Faber that the general commanding the district had been recently instructed to make an investigation into the matter. At a meeting of the committee appointed to endeavour to secure the reinstatement of ex-Sergeant Leonard, held on Tuesday night at York, it was reported over 12,000 signatures had been affixed to the petition.

It was entirely in accordance with the gracious interest which his Majesty has always displayed in connection with matters relating to the Sea Services that he should have expressed a wish for the announcement of the establishment of a Special Transport-Medal to be made on the occasion of his birthday. It was the one decoration which everyone felt was wanting in connection with our recent wars. The merchant marine, what we may call indeed, the Army Service Corps of the sea, has always been, and must always be, called upon to play a part in all our wars. But hitherto it has received no official recognition in such a shape as has now been bestowed upon it, for those services which it has so zealously and adequately rendered. The official announcement states that the new medal will be awarded by the Admiralty in accordance with strictly defined rules, to the officers of the mercantile marine serving in Chartered Troop Transports in recognition of the extreme efficiency with which the trooping service has been performed in the recent South African and China wars. Here, again, we find a recognition that in matters pertaining to the sea the sea authority is regarded as essentially the proper channel through which they should be dealt with. It is a wholesome rule, that as regards everything afloat the Admiralty is the Department charged with its conduct and control, and this has never been better demonstrated than in the vigour and ability with which that department has administered the transport service. The distance at which the hostilities were waged, the vast numbers of animals and men employed the huge aggregate of stores of every class to be conveyed, all demanded the resource of a merchant marine such as is possessed by no Power save our own. And when we remember that the operations were accomplished with complete success we must recognise that the achievement speaks volumes for the strength of our commercial fleet, and has been a revelation of resource, energy, organisation, and national spirit, reflecting the highest credit on all concerned.

If there is one circumstance more than another which deserves to be recalled at this moment when the officers of the transports are to receive their reward, it is that an entirely new departure was made on this occasion. Prior to the South African War, it had been the practice for a naval officer to be placed on board each transport in order to see that the Admiralty requirements were carried out, and to act as a medium of communication between the military officer commanding the troops in the vessel and the master of the ship. Owing, however, to the unprecedented number of vessels required during these wars, the appointment of naval officers for this purpose was impracticable, and, recognising the abilities of the "personnel" of the mercantile marine, the Admiralty determined to depart from the custom. It is in the highest degree creditable to the masters and officers of the transports, and an indication of the high standard of their efficiency, that the result should have been so entirely successful. The Government requirements were fulfilled most satisfactorily and in a manner which called for a display of tactful and prompt comprehension of the orders and regulations, meriting high commendation. It is intended that in future wars the Transport Medal shall be granted to the officers of the mercantile marine serving in troop transports similarly chartered wherever a war medal may be granted to the troops engaged. The medal and ribbon are always to be the same, but a clasp will denote the particular war in which the services had been performed.

It is particularly interesting that just at this time the third return should be issued giving official information in connection with the conveyance of troops to South Africa. From these returns some idea of the magnitude of the operations undertaken by the Transport Department of the Admiralty may be obtained. By the time the Boer prisoners have all returned to South Africa, the numbers of all ranks conveyed in Government transports on time charter, to and from South Africa, will be upwards of 625,000, including the troops brought from India to Natal at the commencement of the war. These last, some 18,000 in number, were conveyed to Natal in forty-six transports taken up by the Government of India. To carry the remainder 119 transports were engaged by the Admiratly; many of these have made numerous voyages and it is calculated that they have run altogether upwards of 6,000,000 miles. Large as these numbers are they do not include the troops conveyed on freight, that is to say, by vessels making regular passages, and over the movements of which the Admiralty had no control. Nor in these figures is any account taken of the work in connection with the expedition to China, for which the Indian Government chartered forty-nine transports on time. With the assistance of four Imperial transports detached from South African service and three Royal Indian Marine vessels some 74,000 troops of all ranks were conveyed and considerably over 500,000 miles covered. Vast as was the undertaking it must not be forgotten that there was no loss of human life due to causes connected with the ships. There were, of course, a few mishaps, such as are incidental to navigation, but of these only two can be classed as serious, the loss of the Ismore in St Helena Bay, with all her horses, the batteries she was carrying having to proceed by another ship, and the breaking of the shaft of the Persia near St. Vincent which entailed her retun home for repairs the 6th Dragoons she was carrying being sent on by the Goth. But these misfortunes can not mar the very conspicuous success with which the transport operations have been carried out.

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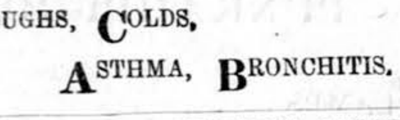
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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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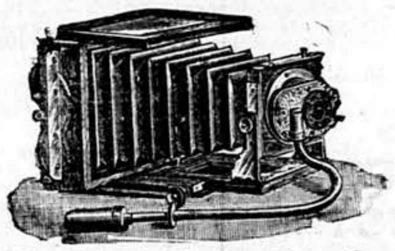

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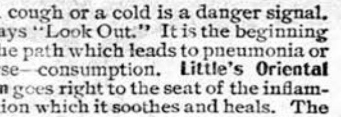

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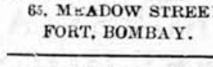

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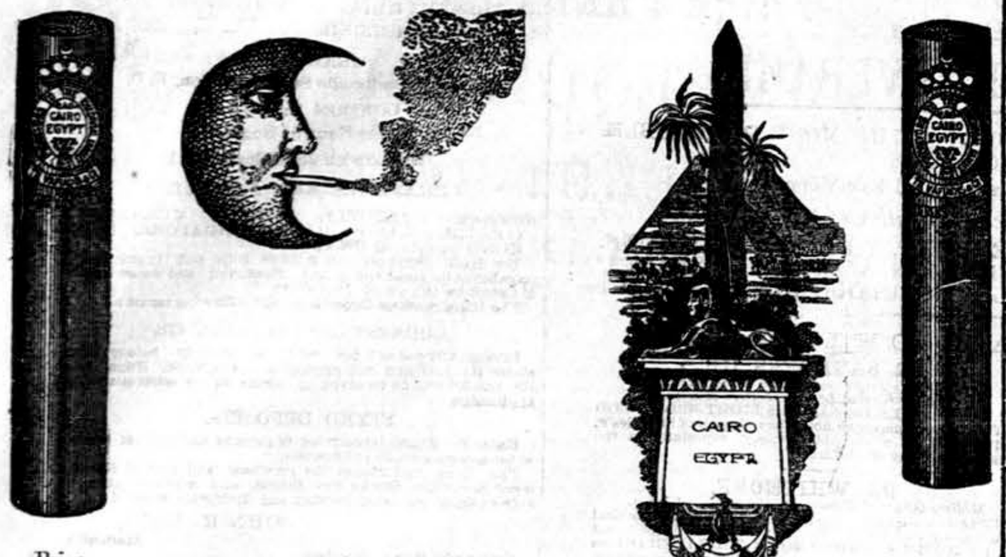

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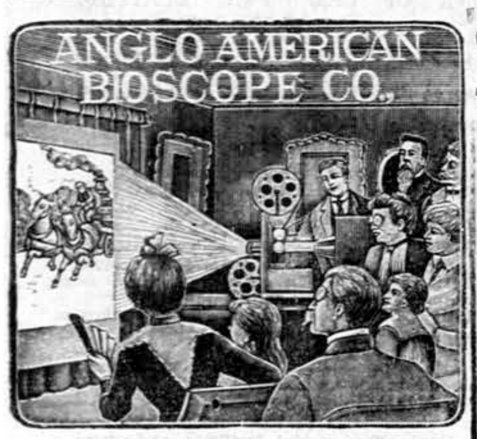
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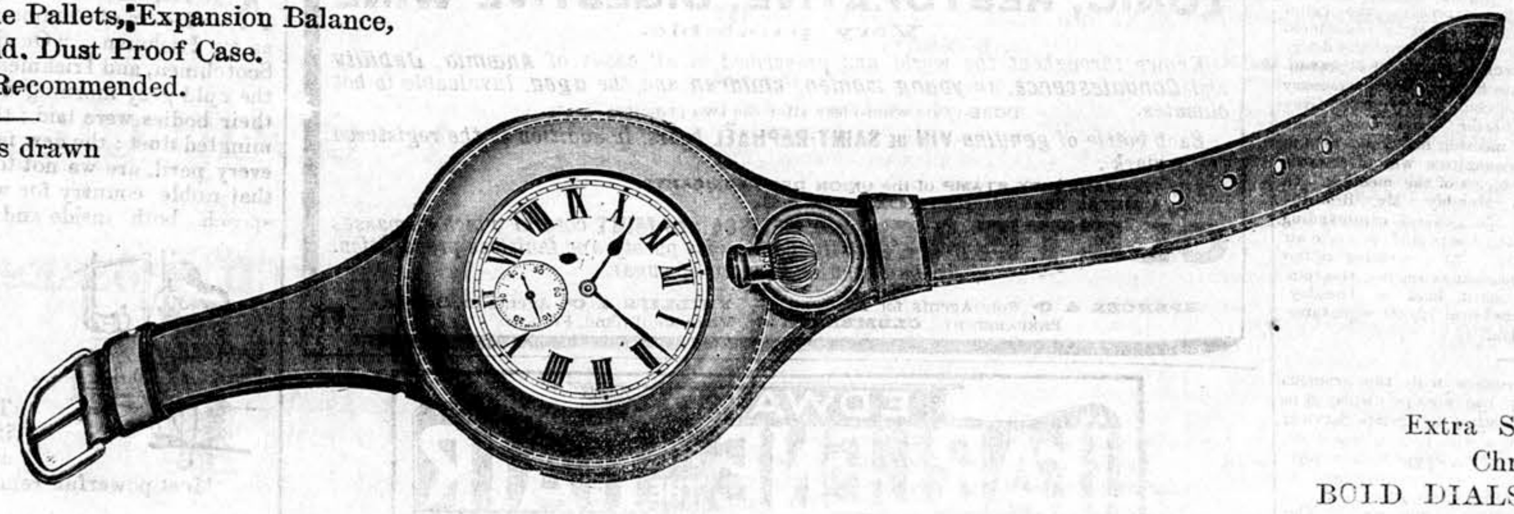

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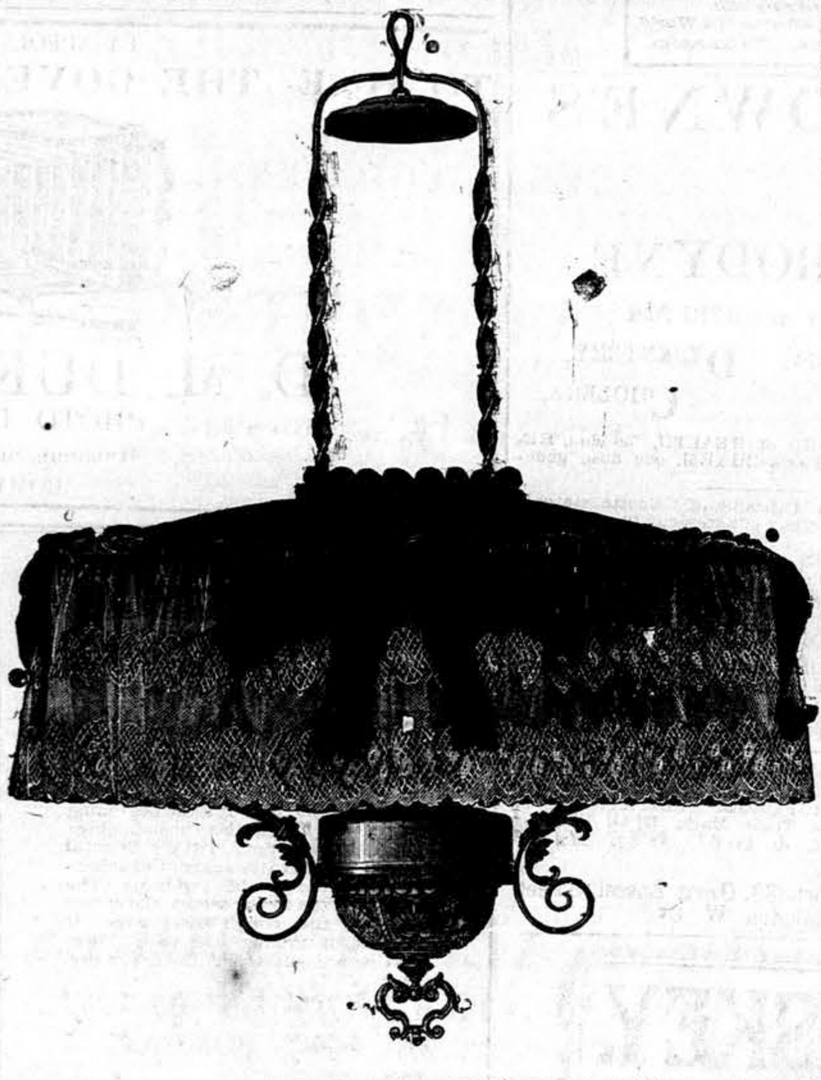

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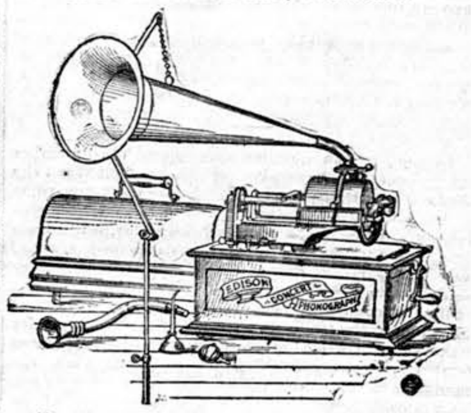

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